NOTES AND QUERIES:

A Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

No. 205. [EIGHTH SERIES.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1895. { PRICE FOURPENCE. Registered as a Newspaper

A. & C. BLACK'S LIST.

JOHN KNOX. A Biography. By P. Hume Brown. With Plate Frontispieces and other Illustrations. In 2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth, 24s.

MIGUEL DE CERVANTES: his Life and Works. By Henry Edward Watts. Uniform with 'Don Quixote.' A New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with a complete Bibliography and Index. 1 vol. square crown 8vo. art canvas, 7s. 6d.

The PROPHETS of ISRAEL and their PLACE in HISTORY. By the late W. ROBERTSON SMITH, M.A. LL.D., Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. New Edition. With an Introduction by Prof. T. K. CHEYNE, M.A. LL.D. Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

SOURCES of the APOSTOLIC CANONS. By Prof. Adolf Harnack. Trans- lated by LEONARD A. WHEATLEY. With an Introductory Essay on the Organization of the Early Church and the Evolution of the Reader, by the Rev. JOHN OWEN, Author of 'Evenings with the Sceptics.' Demy 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

PLEA for a SIMPLER LIFE. By George S. Keith, M.D. F.R.C.P.E. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

The PROBLEM of the AGED POOR. By Geoffrey Drage, M.P. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

MONEY and MONETARY PROBLEMS. By J. Shield Nicholson, M.A. D.Sc., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

DYNAMICS. By P. G. Tait, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Uni- versity of Edinburgh. Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

MILK: its Nature and Composition. By C. M. Aikman, M.A. D.Sc. Crown 8vo. cloth, illustrated, 3s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of FUNGI. By M. C. Cooke, M.A. LL.D. Demy 8vo. cloth, illustrated, 14s.

JULIAN HOME: a Tale of College Life. By Frederic W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury. Fourteenth Edition, with 10 Full-Page Illustrations by Stanley Berkeley. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

NOTES on the DISTRICT of MENTEITH. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. paper covers, 1s.; cloth, 2s.

O'SHEA'S GUIDE to SPAIN and PORTUGAL. Edited by John Lomas and Revised by him during a Visit to the Peninsula this year. Tenth Edition, with Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. cloth, 15s.

BRIGHTON AS I HAVE KNOWN IT. By George Augustus Sala. Fcap. 8vo. paper covers, 1s.

STANDARD EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

In Twenty-five Monthly Volumes, crown 8vo. containing Photogravure Frontispieces, printed on Japanese Paper, bound in art canvas, gilt top, 2s. 6d. per Volume; or in full limp leather, gilt edges, 3s. 6d. per Volume.

VOLUMES I. AND II. NOW READY.

A. & C. BLACK, Soho-square, London.

DATED BOOK-PLATES. Part III. (Conclusion) now ready, 4to. with 2 Copper-Plates and 37 Facsimiles of interesting Modern Book-Plates. This Part contains a Chronological List of Dated Plates of the Nineteenth Century, British, French, and American, with details of their Sizes, Styles, Engravers, and Mottoes. A List of Modern Engravers, Additions to the previous Lists, an Index to nearly 5,000 Dated Plates, with General Title-Page and Contents for the Volume.
By WALTER HAMILTON.
Price 7s. 6d. net.
Handsome Cloth Cases for binding the Volume, price 2s. 6d. each, net.
The Complete Volume, cloth gilt extra, price 25s. net.
A. & C. BLACK, Soho-square, London.

MR. WHITAKER'S PUBLICATIONS.

LIVES of the SAINTS. By the Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, M.A. A New Edition, with several Hundred Illustrations.
Vol. XVI. will contain a COMPLETE INDEX.
Vol. XVII. SAINTS with their EMBLEMS.

EMBLEMS of SAINTS. By which they are Distinguished in Works of Art. By the late Very Rev. F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D. A New Edition, with numerous Corrections and Additions, by the Rev. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D. Forming the Seventeenth and Last Volume of Mr. Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints.'

The UNCANONICAL and APOCRYPHAL SCRIPTURES. Being the Additions to the Old Testament Canon which were included in the Ancient Greek and Latin Versions; the English Text of the Authorized Version, together with the Additional Matter found in the Vulgate and other Ancient Versions; Introductions to the several Books and Fragments; Marginal Notes and References; and a General Introduction to the Apocrypha. By the Rev. W. R. CHURTON, B.D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Canon of the Cathedral of St. Albans, and Examining Chaplain of the Bishop. Large post 8vo. pp. 600, cloth, 7s. 6d.

The NARROW WAY. A Complete Manual of Devotion for the Young, with a Guide to Confirmation and Holy Communion. 248th Thousand. Cloth, 6d.; or neatly bound, with gilt edges, 1s. Large-Type Edition, cloth, 1s.

The GOSPEL STORY. A Plain Commentary on the Four Holy Gospels, containing the Narrative of Our Blessed Lord's Life and Ministry. By the Rev. W. MICHELL, M.A., Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of Bath and Wells. A New Edition, Revised. 2 vols. cloth, 6s.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.
Part I. Its NATURE and BENEFITS. With a Notice of some Common Objections to Receiving it.
Part II. An EXPLANATION of what is REQUIRED of them who come to the LORD'S SUPPER. In Plain Language.
By the Rev. W. H. RIDLEY, M.A.
Price in cloth, 7d.; or on fine paper, 1s.; neatly bound in Persian roan, with gilt edges, 2s.

London: J. WHITAKER, 12, Warwick-lane.

THE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY.
Patrons—The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, and nearly all the Bishops.
Council—Lord Hawkesbury; G. R. Cokayne Clarenceux; Rev. Canon Mayo; J. C. Challenor Smith, Esq.; Francis Co Hue, M.D.; G. W. Marshall, Hon. Lord; J. Paul Rylands, Esq.
Hon. Treas.—W. F. Irvine, Esq., 18, Devonshire-road, Birkenhead.
Hon. Sec.—E. A. Fry, Esq., 172, Edmund-street, Birmingham.
Formed for the purpose of Transcribing and Printing the Parish Registers of England and Wales. Prospectus and full particulars from the Hon. Secretary.
Subscription, 1l. 1s. per annum.

OLD BRADFORD.—Mr. WM. CUDWORTH, of Bradford, is open to PURCHASE Books, Pamphlets, Paintings, Drawings, Old Engravings, Character Sketches and Portraits, Maps, Plans, or other Evidences of Old Bradford.—Address *Observer* Office, Bradford.

FACTS HUNTED UP, Pedigrees Traced, Wills Found, Translations, Inquiries Made, Searches at Somerset House, British Museum, &c. Experienced Assistants only. Terms Moderate.—M. WARFIELD, 229, Earlsfield-road, Wandsworth, S.W.

LITERARY RESEARCH of all kinds at British Museum and other Libraries. Translations, Type-writing, and Shorthand. Experienced Staff. Write or call.—LITERARY, &c., ASSOCIATION, 15, Furnival-street, E.C.

MR. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON, of Eden Bridge, UNDERTAKES GENEALOGICAL and ANTIQUARIAN INVESTIGATIONS Professionally.—For Terms address to 12, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., Scientific, and of all Descriptions, Copied. Special attention to work requiring care. Dictation Rooms (Shorthand or Type-writing). Usual Terms.—Misses E. B. & I. FARRAN, Hastings House, Norfolk-street, Strand, London (for seven years of 36, Southampton-street, Strand).

PRINTING and PUBLISHING.—To AUTHORS.—Special attention given to the above. Estimates free. Accounts verified by Chartered Accountant.—Address MANAGER, Roxburghe Press, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

THE AUTHORS' BUREAU, Limited.—A Literary Syndicate and Press Agency. "A Medium of Communication between Authors, Editors, and Publishers." MSS. negotiated. Interviews by appointment only.—Address the SECRETARY, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with cheerful Southern Outlook, a few minutes' walk from the Common, Ye Pantiles, and the Railway Stations. Moderate terms for the winter months.—R. G., 13, Claremont-road, Tunbridge Wells.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS from ONE GUINEA per Annum.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.
Books can be exchanged at the residences of Subscribers in London by the Library Messengers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS from TWO GUINEAS per Annum.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.
COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS from TWO GUINEAS per Annum.

MUDIE'S FOREIGN LIBRARY.
All the best Works in French, German, Italian, and Spanish are in circulation.
Catalogues of English or Foreign Books, 1s. 6d. each.
Prospectuses and Clearance Lists of Books on Sale, postage free.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, LIMITED,
30 to 34, New Oxford-street, London.
Branch Offices:
241, Brompton-road; and 48, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
(Mansion House End.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1895.

CONTENTS.—N° 205.

NOTES:—Child Commissions in the Army, 421—Malone, Clements & Gore, 423—Shakespeare's "Two Friends"—"Electrocute," 425—Salt and Swearing—Halsey Family—"Ladies and Gentlemen"—Isaac Vossius, 426.

QUERIES:—Sir Richard Grenville—Hawtayne—French Quotations—Dr. Nicholson and Mr. Donnelly—St. Sampson—Elder Tree Superstition—Charles Carter, 427—Audegier—Sir J. Clayton—Rose-gall—The Durham Paschal—Flat-irons—Tennyson's 'To-Morrow'—Vincent—Yorkshire Law Society—Relic of Charles I.—A Tennysonian Parallel—Edward Balliol, 428—Ecclesiastical Directories—Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale'—Breamore—Seal, 429.

REPLIES:—Shakspeare: the 1623 Folio, 429—Odd Volume—Palmer—Chiffinch—Mrs. Isabella Mills—Growing Stones, 431—Napoleon's Imperial Guard, 432—"Thraster"; "Gridder"—Scrimger's 'Life of Speira'—Burialplace of Sir Thomas More, 433—Knights made in Ireland—Attorney—Leyrestowe—Dickens, Zola, and "Spontaneous Combustion," 434—'The King's Quair'—Passage of a Corpse through a Wall—Shelta, 435—Green and Blue Wine Glasses—"Response"—Movable Types, 436—Keble—Size of Heads—Whisky—"Rás de St. Maur," 437—Nantgarw Ware—Toad-stones—Pulpit Anecdote—Vincent, Sheldon, &c., 438—Spring Gardens—Rev. M. W. Peters—Chestnut Tree, 439.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Atkinson's Glynne's 'Notes on Cheshire Churches'—Worth's 'History of Devonshire'—Aldred's 'History of Turville'—'English Historical Review.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

CHILD COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY, 1661-1714.

The abuse that crept into the Church, in early days, by the permitting child marriages was repeated in the early history of the British standing army by the granting commissions to children in the nursery. The latter crying evil made small headway at first, and was confined to the sons of eminently distinguished officers who had rendered valuable service to their king and country. But the abuse of privilege is difficult to check when it once gains a footing, and for a hundred years, viz., throughout the seventeenth century, the British army was hampered by, and encumbered with, a certain number of dummy officers, who enjoyed all the advantages and none of the hardships of their profession; until they were considered old enough to take over the military posts which were yawning to receive them.

So far as it can be ascertained, it was not until 1684 that a commission was granted to a child of tender years. On 3 May, 1684, Piercy Kirke, son of the well-known Col. Piercy Kirke, of the Queen's Regiment of Foot, familiarly known as "Kirke's Lambs," was commissioned ensign in the Duchess of York's Regiment, which his father had formerly commanded at Tangier. This "lambkin," as we may truly term him, was twelve months* old, and owed his commission to the valuable services of his father in various campaigns with the Moors. It was, in fact, a cheap way on the part of Charles II. of rewarding a brave soldier, but it established a very dangerous precedent. In the following reign, George, Lord Ettrick, an infant of eighteen months, was commissioned captain in the Royal Regiment of Foot, his commission bearing date 23 Oct., 1688. He was son and heir of the Earl of Dumbarton, a lieutenant-general in James II.'s army and colonel of the Royals. Before passing on to other infantile soldiers we must glance at the future careers of Ensign Kirke and Capt. Lord Ettrick. The former appears as a captain in the list of his father's regiment in 1689, and it was not until he was the senior captain in his regiment that Kirke joined his corps for regimental duty. As a seasoned veteran of twenty-four years he became lieutenant-colonel of the Queen's and commanded the same at Almanza, where he and most of his officers and men were taken prisoners. He purchased the colonelcy of the Queen's from Lord Portmore in 1710, and retained the same until his death, 1 Jan., 1741. Lord Ettrick (who, by the way, did not own a single foot of land in the district from which he derived his courtesy title) was an instance of "the captain crying for his pap" rather than that of "the major crying for his parritch," as within two months of his receiving the above commission he lost it by his father's following James II. to France and taking his son with him. It was not until 1715 that Lord Ettrick (then second Earl of Dumbarton) again appeared in the military arena, and this time it was as lieutenant-colonel of Col. Chas. Dubourgay's Regiment of Foot.

It was not to be expected that William III., a soldier of experience, would approve the granting of commissions to children, and we only find three authenticated instances of child commissions in his eventful reign. After the battle of Steinkirk, the company lately commanded by Lieut.-General Hugh Mackay, in the latter's own regiment of foot in the Scots Brigade, was given by the king to Hugh Mackay, son of the deceased, then a boy of twelve, out of respect to the memory of one of the bravest and best of men. Young Mackay's commission was dated at Gawen (*sic*), 1 Sept., 1692 ('War Office Book,' 1260). Capt. Hugh Mackay eventually became a major in the Dutch service, and died at Cambray in 1708. The next commission granted to a child was dated "Whitehall, 1 Jan., 1694," and the recipient was Charles Mordaunt,* who was appointed "ensign in the Earl of

* His age at death is given as 57 in the Funeral Book, Westminster Abbey, under date of 9 Jan., 1741 ('Westr. Abbey Registers'). Col. Davis, the historian of the Queen's Regiment, has overlooked the fact of the younger Kirke's age on receiving a commission, and credits him with fighting a duel with Beau Seymour in 1699, whereas it was Capt. George Kirke, of the Horse Guards, who fought the said duel.

* In 1696 another Chas. Mordaunt was appointed ensign in Col. Henry Mordaunt's (late Lord Mon-

Monmouth's Regiment of Foot." The words "a child" are written in the margin of this commission entry in the MS. at the Record Office ('Military Entry Book,' vol. iii.), which establishes the fact of this officer's tender age. The Earl of Monmouth, better known afterwards as the brilliant Earl of Peterborough, had done yeoman's service for William III. both before and at the Revolution, and we may presume that the above child was the earl's grandson, who eventually succeeded as fourth Earl of Peterborough and second Earl of Monmouth. In 1698 the exigencies of the service required that Mordaunt's (late Lord Monmouth's) Regiment should be transformed into a marine corps, and accordingly Baby Mordaunt was recommissioned second lieutenant in Mordaunt's Marines. After enjoying the emoluments of his rank for eight months, this regiment was disbanded and the officers placed on half-pay. But the accession of Queen Anne brought better times, and Mordaunt's was reconstituted a marine corps, and Baby Mordaunt was restored to full pay as a second lieutenant. After this date (1702) his name disappeared from the list. The probability is that he never joined the regiment, and resigned his commission when he found it convenient so to do. The third, and, apparently, last child commission given by William III. was dated "Hampton Court, 3 July, 1700," and appointed "Jas. Ferguson to be ensign to Col. Ferguson's company in the latter's regiment" ('Warrant Book for Scotland,' vol. xvii.). This young gentleman, who had the honour of being appointed ensign in the Cameronians, commanded by his father, Col. Jas. Ferguson of Balmakellie, was a "four-year-old," having been born in 1696. He was an only son, and his father had served nearly a quarter of a century in the army, first in the Scots Brigade, and latterly as colonel of the Cameronians. Col. Ferguson was one of Dutch William's most trusted and experienced officers. He had fought under Mackay at Killiecrankie, and also rendered valuable service in the western Highlands, subsequently taking an active part on the fatal fields of Steinkirk and Landen, and was destined to gain fresh laurels under Marlborough at Schellenberg and Blenheim, where he commanded a brigade of infantry which bore the brunt of the fighting on the glorious 13 Aug., 1704. Had not death struck down this veteran commander the year after Blenheim, at the very time his expected promotion to the rank of major-general had almost become a *fait accompli*, he would have attained higher honours than those already bestowed on him by his sovereign. The little ensign was left an orphan at the age of nine, but his guardians looked well after his affairs, and among the Ferguson family papers are allusions to "our pupil's pay as ensign," and the following curious receipt* :—

> Sir,—I have received six recruits from William Johnson, servitor to James Ferguson of Pitfour, to Brigadier Preston's regiment, which is raised by me for brigadier ferguson sone who is ensign of the above regiment.
>
> W. Drummond.
>
> Ed^r 7th Apr., 1711.

The probability is that Ensign Ferguson joined his regiment for a short time, but did not attain higher rank. He acquired the estate of Kinmundy, in Aberdeenshire, where he resided until his death in 1777.

The reign of Queen Anne saw a great increase in "nursery officers"; but as the ages never appear in commission registers it is only by careful research in other quarters that we can trace these child commissions; and it may well be that the names given below form only a part of the actual number of favoured little ones. In 1706, when many new regiments were about to be raised, the Duke of Marlborough received numerous applications for commissions in the new levies. These applications were accompanied by recommendations from noblemen, statesmen, and officers of high rank. Now Marlborough had set his face against commissions being given to children, and drew the line at sixteen as the earliest age for first commissions. Here is a case in point. "Mr. Carteret, a gentleman of fourteen years of age, is recommended by the Lord Chamberlain for a company in the new levies." This application bears the endorsement, "Too young," and so the application was refused. So far so good. But even Marlborough had to give way when royalty stooped to ask for commissions. "Ensign Strode, Ensign La Meloniere, and Ensign Young Goodall, children, were ensigns in Col. Breton's Regiment and superseded by the Prince's order. To be provided for in the new levies. [Recommended by] His Royal Highness." Accordingly, Prince George of Denmark's wish was complied with, and the initial "M" after each of these three children's names told its own tale. We find William Strode appointed an ensign in Lord Lovelace's Regiment in Ireland, La Meloniere appointed an ensign in Col. Roger Townshend's Regiment, and Young Goodall appointed an ensign in Sir Roger Bradshaigh's Regiment in Ireland. So much for interest. A paper at the Record Office, entitled, "List of the officers absent from the regiments in Spain and Portugal, 8 July, 1709," sent by Robert Walpole, Secretary at War, to the Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State, gives the names and regiments of absentee officers. In this list, surprisingly large considering

mouth's) Regiment, and eventually became lieutenant-colonel of the said corps. He was son of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Mordaunt, and so styles himself in an application to the Duke of Marlborough for promotion in 1706 (War Office MS.

* 'Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson, or Ferguson,' edited by Jas. Ferguson and Robt. Menzies Fergusson, Edinburgh, 1895.

England was then engaged on a war in the Peninsula, the following officers have the word "child" written after their names :—

Colonel Harrison's Regiment—Ensign Hartigan, child.
Lord Barrymore's Regiment—Capt. Hastings, child.
Lord Barrymore's Regiment—Lieut. Maxwell, child.
Lord Barrymore's Regiment—Ensign Booth, child.
Brigadier Elliott's Regiment—Ensign Inglis, child.
Brigadier Elliott's Regiment—Ensign Elliott, child.

After the surrender of General Jas. Stanhope with his little army at Brihuega, in December, 1710, the Duke of Argyll was sent out to Spain as commander-in-chief, and one of the first abuses in his army that he set himself to redress was stopping commissions being given to children. It is surprising to find such a good soldier as Col. Wm. Stanhope (afterwards Earl of Harrington) writing from Barcelona to his brother Chas. Stanhope, in the following indignant strain :—

"I desire you will acquaint Major Clelland that the Duke of Argyll has positively refused me making his son an ensign, his pretence is 'tis the ruin of the service to make children officers."—'S. P. Spain.'

But the abuse had taken too deep root, and was too popular with interested parties, to be crushed out in other quarters, and so the child commissions went on as before and increased apace. In an undated list of the Scots Greys, *temp.* Queen Anne (? 1713), appears "3 years old Agnew" as cornet to the lieutenant-colonel. Here we have a child who could scarce manage a rocking-horse appointed cornet in a crack cavalry regiment, drawing pay and possibly allowances for forage for two chargers! However anomalous the position of these child officers might be on the full-pay list of the army, it was still more anomalous on the half-pay list. For in the former case these children generally joined their respective regiments in course of time, and did good service (like the late Field-Marshal Sir John Forster FitzGerald, who got his early commissions in the nursery and joined his regiment at the age of sixteen, in time of war, as a full-blown captain); but children placed on half-pay seldom or never returned to the active list. This was the case with "Lieut. Thos. Cuff, child; Ensigns Edmund Butler, twelve years old, and Chas. Cooley, twelve years old," all three of whom were placed on half-pay from Col. Edward Jones's Regiment of Foot, in 1712, and remained there for ever.

CHARLES DALTON.

32, West Cromwell Road, S.W.

MALONE, CLEMENTS & GORE.

(*Concluded from p.* 363.)

John Gore, one of the "nine Gores" who were all contemporaneously members of the Irish House of Commons, was son of George, and grandson of Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., and a near kinsman of the wives of Malone and Clements, the other partners in the bank. He was called to the bar in 1742; was M.P. for Jamestown, co. Leitrim, 1747–60; Solicitor-General, 1760; M.P. for county Longford, 1761–64, in which year he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In 1766 he was created Lord Annaly. He married, 1747, Frances, daughter of Richard, Viscount Powerscourt. He resided in Stephen's Green, and there died 1783, aged sixty-five, leaving no issue, when, of course, the title expired. His brother, Col. Henry Gore, a few years after, had the title revived in his person, but he also *d. s.p.* The present Annaly peerage belongs to the White family, who are neither descendants nor representatives of the Gores.

The failure of this remarkable bank was the prelude to the financial confusion that culminated in the panic and general wreck of 1760, regarding which I must turn aside to say a few words.

The times were indeed "bad times." Seldom had Ireland been in such financial low water; its industries, which should have been nurtured and encouraged, had been killed by the insane commercial jealousies of England; and a country abounding in natural resources and teeming with the materials of wealth was forced into idleness, and left helpless and pauperized.

In 1760 the great crisis of the eighteenth century, which had been impending for some years, came like an avalanche. Banks toppled down like houses of cards, and all, save two, were wiped out of existence. Ireland had been singularly unfortunate in her banks, and for a century prior to this great collapse had witnessed a constant succession of failing, defaulting, and absconding bankers. In a curious old book, published in 1682, and called 'The Interest of Ireland, in its Trade and Wealth, stated,' the writer laments the many failures of the bankers of that early day, and estimates the losses caused by them at 50,000*l.* These were the goldsmiths and exchangers, of whom I have already written, and who received moneys on deposit for safe keeping. The project for the National Bank, in 1720, was the outcome of the grave feeling of insecurity and the lack of confidence in the individual bankers, which grew in contemplation of the commercial distress in which the country was sunk. But this project, which, honestly undertaken and carried out, would have probably averted the long train of financial disaster, was killed by corruption, having been made the sport of political jobbers and place-hunters. The 'Drapier's Letters' exhibit a striking picture of the condition of the coinage, and it is almost ludicrous to read of the shifts to which the community was put by reason of the dearth of a currency. In the north of Ireland, in 1735, one single gold piece was traced on one market day, and found to have served five successive bargains, in each one of which it suffered a depreciation of sixpence. The

trade of the country was trying to struggle on, contending against the scarcity of passable coin, against the disparity in the exchanges with England that involved ruinous losses, and against the effects of the reckless and irresponsible system of so-called banking. The notes of the bankers were issued without any coin basis, and practically with as little responsibility as restraint. No wonder the clouds of financial embarrassment, public and private, were gathering, and were too murky not to alarm the people and the Government. There arose a public clamour for reform of some kind, and the pamphleteers got to work, and made themselves busy. But, strange to say, the bankers remained inactive and silent, as reform would probably have interfered with their profits. The Government promised to settle the currency question, and, after some delay, a new coinage was minted in 1737, and a scheme of exchange settled, whereby the English guinea was to circulate in Ireland for 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and the English shilling for 1*s.* 1*d.*, hence the expression "a thirteen." These were "the good old days," when not only could any one so disposed set up as a banker, and pass his notes on the community to his heart's content, but any one was free to issue his own coins and tokens, copper and silver. There was no bankruptcy law, and, as we have seen, when a bank failed a special Act had to be passed to wind up its affairs, if, as one writer says, "the improvident establishment left a wreck behind worth the cost of the salvage."

It will be well to rehearse in chronological order the principal banking failures and panics of this period, to show in what a financial ferment the citizens of Dublin were kept. In 1727 Meade & Curtis went under; in 1733 Burton & Falkiner came heavily to grief; in 1745 the "Pretender" panic flurried nobles and traders into a proclamation of their confidence in the bankers, a kind of whistling to keep their courage up; in 1753 the position of affairs was so acute that a committee of the House of Commons reported that "the paper in circulation far exceeded the capital of those who issued it"; in March, 1754, Dillon's bank collapsed and the partners fled beyond seas; in March, 1755, Wilcox & Dawson went to smash; two days after Lennox & French shut up shop and absconded; and in 1758 Malone, Clements & Gore's bank ended its butterfly existence. The tide of commercial confidence thus ebbed persistently, and credit got to a vanishing point; and in 1760 the wholesale crash came—three out of the five banks yet remaining became bankrupt, and "the country was reduced to one level ruin." The surviving banks—La Touche's and Gleadowe's—refused to discount a bill; "all monetary transactions ceased, and a dead stop was put to every description of business."

There had been rumours of an invasion. There had been rumours of a legislative union with England, and it was believed by the Protestant party that they were to be jockeyed out of their Parliament. They became furious at the imaginary prospect, and riots were general throughout Dublin. The Parliament House was invaded by a mob, who, to show their contempt for an assembly that would sell their country to England, placed an old woman in the Speaker's chair. The public feeling amongst the moneyed classes was one of growing alarm and uncertainty. Credit and commercial confidence were as defunct as Cæsar. Committees of inquiry and public meetings were held; the city was seething in turmoil and general insolvency. Such was the Dublin upon which the crisis of 1760 fell.

The surviving bankers were not issuers of notes payable on demand—their survival is attributable to this circumstance—and the notes of the bankrupt bankers were unnegotiable and worthless. Coin was so scarce that there was practically little or no circulating medium, and thus no revival in trade and no recovery of confidence were possible, even if other preventive causes ceased to operate. Heroic measures, according to the lights and notions that prevailed before political economy was a science, were proposed. Parliament undertook to "support the still subsisting banks to the amount of 50,000*l.* each." A loan was raised by the Government, and the contractors for it were enabled by proclamation to accept the notes of the late bankers as cash; and by such dubious means as these a little confidence was restored, the terror was dispelled, the invasion and the union were discovered to be myths, and political and commercial quietude soothed the people.

But the financial evil was too deep seated for superficial economic remedies. Within a brief ten years—in 1770—another panic occurred, and the remedy this time was a repetition of the tactics of '45, viz., an advertised declaration by the Lord Lieutenant, the nobility, gentry, and merchants of Dublin, pledging themselves to receive the notes of the bankers in all payments and transactions. There were then four banking houses solvent, La Touche's, Gleadowe's, Finlay's, and Coates & Lawless's. A Bankruptcy Act was now passed, and the history of Dublin banking was uneventful until 1783, when the Bank of Ireland was established.

The crisis of 1760 was only paralleled by that of 1820; but they differ in one respect—while that of 1820 practically administered a death-blow to private banking, that of 1760 did not deprive it of energy and vitality. Once the financial waters had calmed after the great storm, some, not unimportant or ephemeral, were ready to embark. Though numerous and disgraceful were the failures that had taken place, still many fortunes had been

made; families had been founded; seats in Parliament, with their attendant privileges and rewards had been attained, through the means of the wealth and influence won through the "shop"; and the survivors of 1760—La Touche and Gleadowe—were not long without competitors, though the creation of banks for the last forty years of the century was as nothing compared to the plenteous crop that started into existence, nearly all over Ireland, after the Rebellion.

Thus, in 1760, Dublin banking began, as it were, anew, with a clean sheet, and with the lessons of the past deep and fresh in its memory; and the new leaf, like the old, is not without its celebrated names.

C. M. Tenison, B.L., M.R.I.A.

Hobart, Tasmania.

Shakspeare's "Two Friends."—The following quotation from the *Birmingham Weekly Post*, 31 August, may be worth a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"All lovers of Shakspeare, and all who are students of his life and plays, will remember and rejoice that in the darkness which covers his name and fame there are, at least, two memorable 'friends and fellows' who have honoured his memory and secured his ample and undying fame. In an age when crazy zealots, from poor, hapless Delia Bacon down to the latest catchpenny critics, have claimed to prove that Francis Bacon wrote not only all the plays, poems, and sonnets, but the works of Spenser, Marlowe, and scores of earlier and later plays and poems, it is a treat to look at the loving record which John Heminge and Henry Condell have left in the famous First Folio of 1623, in which they have preserved the priceless relics, which would have perished and been lost for ever to all ages and all time. Every edition of the plays ought to contain this personal and literary record of the labours of the two friends, when 'simpleness and duty tender it,' in the researches for the original plays and for the honour due to the memory and life of a cherished and honoured friend. Their own few words, perhaps, best justify their work:—

"'We have but collected them (the plays), and done an office to the dead.....without ambition either of selfe profit or fame, onely to keepe the memory of so worthy a Friend and Fellow as was our Shakspeare.'

"Another portion of the preface to the First Folio of 1623 may also well be quoted, but every line of the original record is well worth reading as a rare and faithful and as the fullest description which has survived of Shakspeare and his works and friends:—

"'To the Great Variety of Readers.—It had been a thing, we confesse, worthy to have been wished that the author himselfe had lived to set forth, and overseene his own writings. But since it hath bin ordain'd otherwise, and he by death departed from that right, we pray you do not envie his friends the office of their care and paine to have collected and published them.....absolute in their numbers as he conceived them. Whereas he was a happie imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it. His mind and hand went together, and what he thought he uttered with that easinesse that wee have scarse received from him a blot in his papers.—John Heminge, Henrie Condell.'

"These two 'Friends and Fellows' of Shakspeare had been copartners with him in the Globe Theatre, Southwark, for thirty-five years, and fortunately they survived his death in 1616, having devoted a large amount of care and cost to collect and print the folios of 1623—the greatest and most valuable as a register of Shakspeare's plays, and a priceless legacy to all ages and times. Various details of Heminge and Henry Condell have been discovered, and throw some light on their lives and works, although no portrait of them has been found; but, fortunately, the registers of the parish church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury (a small parish of about 120 inhabitants in the heart of the City of London) have been carefully preserved and searched and many facts and dates have been brought to light. Mr. C. C. Walker, of Lilleshall Old Hall, Shropshire, has, however, not spared his knowledge, care, and leisure to secure some memorial of the two famous friends of Shakspeare. He has searched the registers and recorded their results as to these two worthies, and has found minute details of their lives. They were residents in the little parish, Heminge for more than forty-two, and Condell for more than thirty years, and the burial of Heminge, 12 October, 1620, and of Condell, 29 December, 1627, and the registers of the burials of wives and children have been carefully preserved. Mr. Walker does not claim to be a Shakspeare scholar, but he has long held that Heminge and Condell deserve some memorial of their life and good work in securing the First Folio of Shakspeare's plays—'not for an age, but for all time.' He has had, happily, the help of the vicar, an octogenarian, in the searches of the registers, and now the wardens of the church have gratefully and courteously allowed the erection of a suitable memorial, in a portion of the ground, which will be so placed that all the four sides can be seen and the proposed inscriptions easily read. Mr. Walker has prepared the arrangements. On the top of the memorial a bronze bust of Shakspeare will be placed, on two of the four small vertical slabs two open books will be carved: one giving the title-page of the First Folio, and the other the brief words (already quoted) from Heminge and Condell. On the lower tablets (four in number) will be (1) 'The Memory of Heminge and Condell,' with brief and suitable inscriptions; on the second the (2) details from the registers; and the (3) third a brief account of Shakspeare and his colleagues; and on the (4) fourth the description, 'To the Great Variety of Readers' (as already quoted).

"The proposal has been submitted to various friends and lovers of Shakspeare, and Sir Henry Irving, K.B., wrote in answer: 'The whole idea seems to me to be excellent,' and he generously offered a handsome donation; but Mr. C. C. Walker has most generously resolved to pay all the costs of the memorial as some honour to the memory of Shakspeare's friends."

Este.

"Electrocute."—I believe this word, or rather this mass of letters, has already been mentioned in 'N. & Q.'; but I doubt if its full absurdity was pointed out. Of all absurd modern word-coinages it is the very absurdest. It may be of use, though I do not suppose it will, to show what very ridiculous suppositions its coiners must entertain, if they attempt to prove it a legitimate formation.

1. They must believe that the phrase "to execute a criminal" is a complete one, instead of elliptical for "to execute the sentence upon him." Otherwise they could not substitute another word directly applying to the criminal as an object.

2. They must believe that the word means "to

take life, to destroy." Otherwise they could not substitute a word intended to have that meaning. If this were the meaning of "to execute," the first duty of the executor of a will would be to put it in the fire, or in his pocket, as they say (don't they?) King George II. did with his father's.

3. They must believe that it means to take life in a particular way by hanging, or they would not substitute a word intended to define the manner.

4. What I have already said I believe to be sound. If what I am about to say is going too far, why, I will go too far; but I seriously think they imagine that "exe" means hanging, and "cute" means killing, or why do they substitute "electro" for "exe" and retain "cute"? Surely Socrates was "poisoncuted" (or perhaps "hemlockcuted"), parricides in ancient Rome were "drowncuted," modern French criminals are "guillotinecuted," and Spanish "garrottecuted," and military criminals everywhere "shootcuted" or "shotcuted."

My mental ear hears somebody say, Well, then, give me a better word. But, my dear friend, why do you want a new word at all? I have no objection to the phrase of "executing the criminal," so long as you remember that it is elliptical, and don't found new morbid growths upon it; and you execute him whether you do it by hanging or by electricity. But if you must have a specific word, why won't "electrify" do? Oh, but, you say, you can electrify a man without killing him. So you can, and you can hang him without killing him. Your context explains: when you speak of hanging a criminal, of course you mean by the neck till he is dead; and, in the same way, when you speak of electrifying him, you will be understood to mean electrifying him to death.

C. F. S. Warren, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

Salt and Swearing.—The following extract has gone round the papers, and is, I think, worthy of finishing its course in 'N. & Q.':—

"A droll scene was witnessed in the court of a local magistrate at Berlinchen in the Mark a few days ago. No sooner had one of the witnesses, a woman, appeared to give evidence, than the accused, who was also a woman, started up and screamed out excitedly, 'I object to that witness.' The judge asked for her reason. 'That woman, Herr Richter,' said the defendant, 'swears whatever she pleases, and takes no harm by it. The moment she says "I swear," she lays a piece of salt upon her breast, and then tells any lie without danger. When she goes out of court she will throw the salt away, so that her false witness will not hurt her soul.' The accused had scarcely ended her exposition of this odd doctrine of the local creed, when the witness cried out indignantly, 'Herr Richter, it is not true. I have not a particle of salt about me.' And hereupon this Prussian Phryne, like her Greek prototype, confirmed her word by her deed: she tore open her dress, exposed her full bust to the court, and invited the judge to see for himself whether she had taken any such precaution to absolve her soul from the guilt of perjury. The judge had hard work to quiet the two angry ladies, one of whom loudly affirmed, and the other as loudly denied, the presence of salt somewhere."

W. A. Henderson.

Dublin.

The Halsey Family.—Lord Salisbury's late speech at Watford, at the dinner to Mr. T. F. Halsey, M.P., alluding to the Halsey family as older residents than his own in Hertfordshire, recalled the following, which I saw some years ago in the Public Records. This is an Inquisition post Mortem at Barnet, co. Hertford, on 2 July, 38 Elizabeth (1596), by Nicholas Cholmley, Esq., escheator, and a jury, who found that William Halsey, *alias* Chambers, late of Gaddesden Magna, died 15 May before, seized in the rectory and church of Gaddesden Magna and advowson of the vicarage, both formerly belonging to the dissolved priory of the Friars Preachers of King's Langley; that he held both *in capite* as the fortieth part of a knight's *fee*, paying 19*s.* 4*d.* as tithe, and their value was 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *ultra reprisas*; that he held nothing more, and Robert Halsey, his son and heir, was forty years of age. This gives some particulars not in Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire' (vol. i. pp. 377–8), and may be unknown to the family. Clutterbuck says that the rectory, &c., formerly belonged to the dissolved priory of Dartford, Kent, and were granted by Henry VIII. in his thirty-sixth year (1545) to William Hawse, *alias* Chamber; while the Inquisition says they belonged to the Friars Preachers of King's Langley, Hertfordshire. Though Sir Robert Cecil did not acquire Hatfield till 1607, he was a resident somewhere in Hertfordshire in 1602, for he speaks of a Mr. Butler as his neighbour there ('Border Papers'); still it is evident that the Halsey family were seated there half a century earlier, if the date of their first grant is correct.

J. B.

"Ladies and Gentlemen."—According to "A Lover of Antiquities" in Grose's *Antiquarian Repertory*, ii. 405, A.D. 1608, this opening phrase of a speech did not come into use till about 1750. He says:—

"All public addresses to a mixed assembly of both sexes, till sixty years ago, commenced Gentlemen and Ladies; at present it is Ladies and Gentlemen."

F. J. F.

Isaac Vossius.—The following correction of a statement apparently concerning the correspondence of this eminent scholar may possibly interest some of your readers. In the second edition of 'Annals of the Bodleian Library' (1890), p. 243, n., I mentioned that thirteen boxes of "letters" were sent by him to Oxford in 1679; and I added that I did not know where the letters now are. Mr. Falconer Madan has pointed out to me that these boxes did not contain letters epistolary, but letters typographical, being the types used by F. Junius,

and forwarded by Vossius as his executor; and he informs me that they are now safely stored at the Clarendon Press. W. D. MACRAY.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE, OF THE REVENGE.—What authority is there for the statement in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (vol. xxiii. p. 122) that Sir Richard Grenville, the hero of the Revenge, was one of the members for Cornwall in 1571? Waiving for the moment the point that no list of members of that Parliament is known to exist, and assuming the reference to be to 1572, when, for 8 May, a Parliament was summoned, the 'Official List' (vol. i. p. 408), upon the authority of the 'Crown Office Lists,' gives Peter Edgecombe and Richard Chamond as members for Cornwall. "Richard Grainevill, Esq.," it is true, appears in the original return as one of the members for Launceston, *alias* Dunheved, Borough; but in a note it is explained that the 'Crown Office Lists' give the name of George Grenefild or Greynfelde instead; and George Greinvile certainly sat for the borough in 1593 ('Official List,' vol. i. p. 427). But, even if it were a Richard Grenville who represented Launceston in 1572, it is by no means certain that this was the famous naval commander. "Ricardus Graynfeld generosus" had sat for Newport (Cornwall) in 1545; "Ricardus Graynfyld armiger filius Digorii Graynfyld armigeri" for Launceston in 1555; and Richard Graynfylde ("Greynfild" in the 'Crown Office List') in 1563, and this last Mr. W. P. Courtney ('Parliamentary History of Cornwall,' p. 361) suggests was "probably the hero of the Revenge." With regard, however, to the member in 1572, as to whether it was Richard or George Grenville, there is in the Launceston municipal accounts for 1572-3 a payment "for a bottel of wine geiven to Mr. Georg Graynevile at his comyng home frome London, 8d.," which, coupled with the fact that he was Recorder of the borough, would indicate that it was George, and not Richard Grenville who sat for Launceston in 1572. I would, however, note that on 28 April of this same year there was a presentment made by the town jury in these terms: "We fynde an allyeniacon is made by Richarde Graynfeld, of Stowe, esquire, of a ten[t] w[ch]in this burghe, vnto one John Wortham, whereby a relyef is deu for the same" (R. and O. B. Peter, 'History of Launceston,' p. 204); and this was later to be the famous sailor. DUNHEVED.

HAWTAYNE.—In 1603 Thomas Hawtayne sold to Henry Hawtayne the manor of Silford Gower, or Goure, co. Oxon, and to Edward Hawtayne, of London, the manor of Milcombe. Parentage of Thomas Hawtayne wanted. X. BEKE.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, AND GERMAN QUOTATIONS.—Will some reader kindly inform me of any good collection of popular quotations in French, Spanish, Italian, and German? J. B.

DR. NICHOLSON AND MR DONNELLY.—I observe that on 16 Oct. a presentation was made at Leamington to the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, in recognition of his services in having proved the fallacy of Mr. Donnelly's theory that Bacon wrote the plays known as Shakespeare's. For the preservation of my peace of mind as a venerator of Shakespeare I should be glad to know how Dr. Nicholson has accomplished this much-needed work, and whether he has published any book on the subject. With the 'Cryptogram' itself I have no concern, as I can make neither head nor tail of it; but the list of parallel passages, identical expressions, and similarities of thought, language, and opinion between the two writers that Mr. Donnelly has got together in the first volume of his work is sufficient to deceive the very elect. When one finds the two writers using the same language to express the same thoughts, not in one or two cases only, but in many, and when oftentimes these thoughts and expressions are to be found in these two authors and in no other writers before their time, it is impossible to acquit one of them of plagiarism, or both of identity. If, therefore, Dr. Nicholson has finally "settled" this uncircumcised American, who has thus boldly defied the armies of the orthodox, I shall be glad to know of and borrow his weapons. E. S. A.

ST. SAMPSON.—Will some kind reader inform me concerning this saint, to whom a fine church is dedicated at Cricklade, Wilts? Is it the only dedication to him? W. L. RUTTON.

27, Elgin Avenue, W.

ELDER TREE SUPERSTITION.—In Leicestershire there has long been a superstition that it is unlucky to burn the wood of the elder tree, and that misfortune or illness will follow if it is thrown upon the fire. Some of the old people say the reason is that the true cross was made of elder wood, others that the origin of the belief is that the elder was the tree upon which Judas hanged himself. Can any correspondent give a more probable solution, or a reason for the existence of such a superstition? M. A. R.

CHARLES CARTER, of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, married, in 1739, Camella, daughter of Timothy Brecknock, of Eye, in Suffolk. Any information as to them, their ancestors, and their children, will be most acceptable.

J. P. R.

AUDEGIER.—On 2 March, 1304, Edward I. wrote to the Earl of March reproaching him with slackness in proceeding against the Scots under Wallace. "We are much astonished," he says, "why you act so leisurely, unless it be to fulfil the proverb, 'When the war was finished then Audegier drew his sword.'"

Quant laguerre fu finee
Si trest Audegier respee.

Is it known to whom allusion was herein made?

HERBERT MAXWELL.

SIR JOHN CLAYTON.—Can any one give me information concerning a Sir John Clayton, of Bath, whose daughter married Mr. Hall, of Saffron Walden, about the end of last century?

W. F. NELSON, Major R.A.

6, The Paragon, Clifton, Bristol.

ROSE-GALL.—I should be grateful for information regarding the local and dialectic names of the Bedeguar, or rose-gall, which grows in tufts of bright red moss-like fibres, and also for notes relative to its connexion with folk-lore. In Northamptonshire it goes by the appropriate name of Robin's pincushion.

Mr. Folkard says, in 'Plant Lore,' 1884, p. 93:

"If the witches are married, it becomes necessary to administer to their husbands a potion that shall cause them to slumber and keep them asleep during the witches' absence in the night. For this purpose the Sleep-Apple, a mossy sort of excrescence on the Wild Rose and Hawthorn (called in the Edda Sleep-Thorn), are employed, because they will not allow any one to awake till they are taken away."

At p. 100 he also observes: "The excrescence found in rose-bushes, known as 'Robin Redbreast's Cushion,' when hung round children's necks, will cure whooping-cough," but he does not mention the countries and districts in which these uses of the gall are known. This gall, the work of *Cynips rosæ*, ought to be familiar in popular legend, as it is of the same significant colour as the berries of the mountain-ash, the feathers on the robin's breast, and the red thread which is held so potent against sorcery.

G. W.

THE DURHAM PASCHAL.—I think I have seen or heard a statement that the great Paschal candlestick, formerly in Durham Abbey (see 'Rites,' Surtees ed., p. 8), is now in some foreign church. Can any one enlighten me on this matter?

J. T. F.

Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

FLAT-IRONS.—I am anxious to discover who invented flat-irons, and the date of their first employment in England. Can you give me any references on the subject?

A. M. HERHAGE.

TENNYSON'S 'TO-MORROW.'—Where or when did Tennyson learn the Irish dialect so as to reproduce it so accurately—as I assume, for I have never been in Ireland—as he has done in this graphic and interesting poem? I do not connect Tennyson otherwise with Ireland, except, indirectly, in 'The Voyage of Maeldune,' "founded on an Irish legend."

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

VINCENT.—George Norborne Vincent died 18 March, 1823, in Berkeley Square, London. In his will, dated 4 Feb., and proved 22 April, 1823 (P.C.C. 248 Richards), he mentions his daughter Sophia, wife of William Jervis Ricketts. I seek for the parentage of this George Norborne Vincent and any particulars with reference to him. He married, 30 Oct., 1781, M——, sister of Sir T. Clarges, Bart.

REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON.

15, Markham Square, Chelsea, S.W.

YORKSHIRE LAW SOCIETY.—I am very desirous of obtaining prints or copies of the portraits of the past presidents of this society (to hang in our library), especially the first president, Mr. George Townend, who was a solicitor and banker in York in 1786. Any information respecting the above, and where prints or copies can be obtained, will be gratefully received.

J. T. ATKINSON, President.

Selby.

RELIC OF CHARLES I.—The sheet which received the head of King Charles I. after his decapitation at Whitehall came into the possession of Lord Ashburnham (who was in attendance upon the unfortunate monarch) immediately after the execution. It used to be kept with the Communion plate at Ashburnham, in Sussex, and was almost entirely covered with blood, which had turned quite black. Is it still in existence?

HILDA GAMLIN.

Camden Lawn, Birkenhead.

A TENNYSONIAN PARALLEL.—Does Tennyson's work, either in matter or expression, show any trace of being influenced by Lamartine? It is rash to lay stress on a stray parallel; but a vivid touch in the exquisite opening of 'The Lotos-Eaters'—the stream falling along the cliff "like a downward smoke"—recalls the prose version of 'Le Lac':—

"Les légères fumées des chaumières hautes, disperrées sur les flancs du mont du Chat, montaient ça et là; elles rampaient contre la montagne pour s'élever, tandis que les cascades descendaient dans les ravins comme des fumées d'eau."

PERCY SIMPSON.

EDWARD BALLIOL.—It has been frequently stated by old and modern Neapolitan and other writers that Margaret, only legitimate daughter of Philip, Prince of Taranto (Anjou), and Catherine of Valois, married Edward, King of Scotland. I can find no evidence of such union, and should be obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can provide me with it from English or Scottish sources.

On the other hand, I have found in the unpublished correspondence of Clement VI. many new facts relative both to this lady's betrothal and marriage in 1348–50 to Francesco del Balzo (De Berre branch of this family), Count of Montescaglioso, then created Duke of Andria, and to his quarrel about it with her brother Louis, King of Naples. In none of the Pope's letters is she entitled otherwise than the king's sister, or the daughter of the late Philip of Taranto. I wish to know, therefore, what became of Edward Balliol (whom I presume to be meant by the above title), and in what year he died, and any further information possible with reference to his marriage.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIRECTORIES.—Under the heading 'Rev. Bernard Ward' (*ante*, p. 398), MR. WM. JACKSON PIGOTT refers to an old 'Ecclesiastical Directory' for 1814. I want to know if such directories were in existence in the last century, as I am unable to find out the name of the parish in Staffordshire where my great-grandfather was vicar—same surname as myself—about the year 1750. W. G. KEELING, M.A.

1, The Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, Surrey.

KEATS'S 'ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE.'—Perhaps of all the odes that adorn the English language there is none so beautiful and melodious as Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale.' Being myself of this opinion, it is in no quibbling spirit that I ask for an interpretation of lines 5–7 in stanza i. The difficulty lies in "'Tis not through envy.....that thou," &c. Clearly the nightingale cannot envy his own lot; and yet in any other possible interpretation there seems a *non sequitur*, which equally destroys the sense. One other small point. "*Thine* happiness" is not euphonious, and contravenes the rule laid down in the case of the indefinite article. If we cannot say "an happy man," it is certainly incorrect, having regard to euphony, to use "thine" instead of "thy" before an aspirate, when the stress is on the first syllable. This is all the more noticeable in an ode remarkable for the beauty of its construction. HOLCOMBE INGLEBY.

BREAMORE, HANTS, 1657.—Where am I likely to find a reference to the owner of the right of presentation to this church, in order to prove whether a Rev. Anthony Warton was there in 1657, and, if possible, where he was educated?

A. C. H.

ARMORIAL SEAL.—On an old seal are engraved the following arms: Sable, a lion rampant reguardant; impaling, Sable, a fess or between three dexter hands appaumée, couped at the wrist. Crest, a lion rampant reguardant, holding between his paws a fleur-de-lys. Can any one kindly tell me to whom the arms and crest belong?

W. C. L. FLOYD.

Replies.

SHAKSPEARE: THE 1623 FOLIO.

(8th S. viii. 306, 353.)

The printers' marks in the 1623 folio of Shakspere give a fairly accurate history of the course of the work through the press. By printers' marks I mean the signatures, pagination, titles, and indices. The two last mentioned I include because their position and character were postponed to and dependent upon the printer's work. Signatures were arbitrary marks by which forms were made up, and they tell all printers exactly how the types fared on their way to the platen. Pagination was to keep the sheets in proper order after they came from the type.

An examination of the folio shows that it was placed on the imposing stone two pages at a time and "gathered" or laid up in three sheets of four pages each. Twelve pages had to be ready before the form could be printed. The type went to the press in this order: first form (sig. A), pp. 1 and 12; second form (verso), pp. 2 and 11; third form (sig. A 2), pp. 3 and 10; fourth form (verso) pp. 4 and 9; fifth form (sig. A 3), pp. 5 and 8; sixth form (verso), pp. 6 and 7. This general order was followed until the book was finished. According to the rule of printers, the letters of the alphabet were used with numerals to indicate the number of sheets in a "gather." The supernumerary letters J, V, and W were omitted, and capitals and lower case were doubled and trebled to supply the required number. The sign ¶, numbered, doubled, &c., was, in accordance with printers' rule, used as a signature for the sheets which were printed and inserted after the presswork of the book had been completed. The reason for the use of this signature lies in the fact that printers thus plainly told each other that the departure from a regular order was not their fault.

The first fact in the history of the printing of the folio is that the signatures begin with the text. This informs us that the printing of the title-page, &c., was purposely left to the last. The pagination supports this testimony. From p. 1, sig. A, we run through a fairly regular series of signatures, pages, and titles of comedies until we come to a single sheet Cc, ending a book at p. 303 with blank verso. Next we have 'The Life and Death of King John,' beginning a series of histories with a new p. 1 and new signature a. The scheme of threes is carried on with new pagination and a chronological succession of historical plays for what appears to be 232 pages, to the end of another book. With exception of one or two unimportant errors, all goes smoothly as far as p. 86, when a very significant break occurs. At the end of signature g, p. 87 offers an interpolated signature, by which the printers tell us that they themselves

made a mistake. They began the composition of 'Henry V.' before '1 Henry IV.' was quite finished, and forgot all about the second part of 'Henry IV.' It must be remembered that as soon as a form was taken from the press it was distributed, in order that the cases might be kept full for continuous work. They had, therefore, to insert new sheets with a special signature (gg in fours), and ignore the difference in pagination. By this the pages from 69 to 100 are repeated. The Epilogue and the actors' names, wherein we learn that Fallstaff was an "irregular humorist," and not Sir John Oldcastle, were given separate and unnumbered pages (101, 102). From the beginning of 'Henry V.,' sig. h, the order is resumed to the end of X 2, p. 232.

We have next fifteen leaves, containing the play 'Troilus and Cressida.' These leaves, with exception of the second, are without pagination. As Shakspere left to his actors no doubt as to the meaning of his characters, so his printers left to their guild no doubt as to the meaning of their work. The signature of this series of sheets begins on the third leaf with ¶ and ends on the fifteenth with ¶¶¶. This means that these leaves were inserted after the book was printed. The first leaf contains the Prologue in a full page, on verso of which are the title and first lines of the play. The second leaf is paginated 79 and 80. The last leaf is signed ¶¶¶. These facts have a definite and certain meaning. They tell us that the play had been printed once in another place in the book, and that the printers were obliged to take it out and subsequently reprint and reinsert it. Where was it? It held the place now occupied by 'Timon.' We find at the end of 'Troilus and Cressida' the tragedies beginning with p. 1, sig. a a, title 'Coriolanus.' The page numbers and signatures run along reasonably well until we come to p. 76. The next page is marked 79, and contains the end of 'Romeo and Juliet.' This, which ought to be the complement of gg 2, is signed Gg. That is to inform us that it is a single sheet. Consequently gg 2 has been cut in half. Why? The verso of Gg, on p. 79, is on p. 80, 'The Life of Tymon of Athens,' the only play in the tragedies not designated in the running title "The Tragedie." P. 81 repeats the signature gg 2, to show that it is an interpolation, and the play ends in two signatures with h h 3. It is followed by 'Julius Cæsar,' which begins with sig. k k, p. 109. Here eight pages and the signatures of i i are missing. What became of them? They are in the enjoined 'Troilus and Cressida,' which, beginning with the leaf paged 79, 80, gives us twenty-six pages. Remember here that the verso of gg 2 in 'Romeo and Juliet' is p. 76, and that it is followed by p. 79. Take now the unpaginated leaves of 'Troilus and Cressida' and turn leaf for leaf with 'Timon.' Beginning with sig. g g 3 and p. 77 gives 'Troilus and Cressida' its right signatures and pagination. It will be found that 'Troilus and Cressida' fills up the space, pages (76 to 109), and signatures which are missing (g g 3, h h, h h 2, h h 3, i i, i i 2, i i 3) to 'Julius Cæsar,' and stops the hiatus. True, two pages at the end would have been blank, but one might have been filled with the actors' names, the usual expedient to make even where needed. In taking out 'Troilus and Cressida' it was necessary to cut sheet sig. g g in half. That left leaf paged 79, 80 of 'Troilus and Cressida' available for the reinsertion as a guide to printers who might be inclined to criticize the mechanical work of the publication. The first page had, of course, to be reprinted, as the end of 'Romeo and Juliet' was its recto. The rest of the play was reprinted, in order that the initiated might know the displacement was not caused by fault of the compositors, pressmen, or bookbinders.

The tragedies then go on with only trifling irregularities. The skip from 156 to 257 in 'Hamlet' is a patent oversight in beginning the imposition of sig. o o, and this fictitious addition of 100 pages is carried to the end of the book, because no one thought of comparing the pagination of the new form with the last of sig. n n. The last page of the tragedies, therefore, should be 299 instead of 399 (or 993 as it is, the 3 having been accidentally misplaced). After the text of the three divisions of the book had thus been printed, and before 'Troilus and Cressida' had been reinstated, the title-page with its portrait and the other matter which fills up the first nine leaves of the book were prepared and printed. It is evident that the intention of the printers was that the work should appear in three parts. It was, however, concluded to put the three parts together in one book. An imperfect portrait was found, a hurried print scratched, laudatory verses procured, and dedications written. All these were printed with the addition of a false title: "The Workes of William Shakespeare | containing all his Comedies, Histories, and | Tragedies: Truely set forth, according to their first | original." The names of the actors were printed under this false title on leaf 8. Leaf 9 contains "A Catalogue | of the seuerall Comedies, Histories, and Tra- | gedies, contained in this Volume." From this catalogue 'Troilus and Cressida' is omitted, by which we know that its reprinting and reinsertion was not done until after everything was ready for the binding and issuing of the book.

All this means that Bonian and Walley, who owned 'Troilus and Cressida,' and who had, in 1609, after some difficulty with the Burbages and their associates, printed it in 4to., were not included in the arrangement between Jaggard, Blount, Smethweeke, and Aspley, and so prevented the use of their play in the collection until they compelled or agreed to a compromise.

JNO. MALONY.

New York.

ODD VOLUME (8th S. viii. 169, 218, 315).—MR. WILSON will seek in vain for vol. xiii. of the 'Imp. Dict. of Bio.,' as the work as completed was published in three volumes. There were, however, sixteen parts. Vol. iii. begins in the middle of part xii. MR. WILSON might communicate with the Glasgow representatives of the original publisher. I think I noticed recently in the *Athenæum* some mention of Mr. A. C. Swinburne having been a contributor to vol. iii. His name does not appear in the list of contributors; but it seems to me that the list does not interpret all the initials appended to the biographies. Can Mr. Swinburne's contributions be identified?

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

12, Sardinia Terrace, Glasgow.

PALMER (8th S. viii. 369).—Mrs. Palmer, author of the 'Devonshire Dialogue,' was sister to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and three years his senior, having been born on 9 Feb., 1716. She was, in fact, the "Molly," mentioned by your correspondent, who married John Palmer in 1740, and at whose table Dr. Johnson is recorded to have eaten thirteen pancakes! For details of her life see the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' vol. xliii.

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus, N.B.

The 'Dialogue' was written "about the middle of the last century, by a sister of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds" (see "Advertisement" to the work in question). John Palmer, of Torrington, co. Devon, married Mary Reynolds (Sir Joshua's eldest sister), and by her, with other issue, had a daughter Theophila, who married Robert Lovell Gwatkin, of Killiow, co. Cornwall. Unless I am much mistaken, a subsequent edition of the 'Dialogue' was published by Mrs. Gwatkin (Sir Joshua's favourite niece), and this is how the confusion appears to have arisen. GUALTERULUS.

CHIFFINCH (8th S. viii. 28, 98).—So many persons derive their notions of history from Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott, that it is hardly surprising to find four correspondents of 'N. & Q.' referring to 'Peveril of the Peak' as an authority upon the character of Chiffinch. The truth is, there was more than one Chiffinch. There was the Chiffinch of romance, the ignoble "minister of Charles's pleasures," who played the same part in Restoration times as the scurrilous writers of the Regency period assigned to Col. MacMahon at Carlton House. Then there was the Chiffinch of history, the descendant of a respectable Kentish family, the youth who enjoyed the favour of a monarch of rigid morals like Charles I., the patron of arts at whose housewarming the serious Evelyn assisted, and to whom he wrote a letter regarding the best method of administering the rare artistic treasures of which he was in charge. I doubt very much if Chiffinch was much better or worse than the other *habitués* of Charles's Court, and his position in an exceptional pillory is, I fear, due to his appearance in 'Peveril.' I should hardly have written this if it had not been for his reappearance in an admirable work recently published. In Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent's 'History of St. James's Square' there is a chapter entitled "A Day in the Life of Charles II.," in which that monarch is supposed to make a perambulation of St. James's, in the company of the "indispensable Chiffinch." This promenade takes place some time in the year 1683, by which date, if I mistake not, the real Chiffinch had long been dead. However, he is alive enough in Mr. Dasent's book, and not only fulfils one of his usual commissions, but excites the wrath of old Lady Thanet, who at the sight of him indignantly exclaims that Charles's royal father kept better company, and that through the influence of these loose companions the country will again be undone. Considering that Chiffinch owed his first start in life to the Royal Martyr, and was the faithful companion of Charles's son during his exile, this seems a little hard. Memoirs of both the Chiffinches will be found in Jesse's 'Memoirs of the Court of the Stuarts.'

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

MRS. ISABELLA MILLS (7th S. xii. 184, 312).—Her marriage is thus recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1767, vol. xxxvii. p. 523:—

"[Oct. ?] 24. Mr. Mills of the Temple —— to Mrs. Vincent, the celebrated singer."

DANIEL HIPWELL.

GROWING STONES (8th S. viii. 365).—COL. PRIDEAUX is quite correct in thinking the belief has formed the subject of treatment in 'N. & Q.' He will find it under the heading 'Breeding-stones' (6th S. iv. 389, 436, 478), the name by which plum-pudding stones are called in Hertfordshire, Kent, and Essex. In a short note contributed by me to the *Essex Review* (vol. iii. p. 144) I pointed out that this name for conglomerate is mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1796. It occurs in an account of Netteswell, Essex: "The *Oculatus lapis*, or pudding-stone, is likewise not uncommon here, and is called by the inhabitants the 'breeding-stone.'"

H. G. GRIFFINHOOFE.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

There are no signs of this belief dying out. "Born a goddess, Dulness never dies." It is not many years since a friend, a distinguished scientific writer, told me that he was out shooting in Cheshire. Stationed at the end of a wood, he tried to arouse some interest in geology in the mind of his loader, a countryman. Pointing to a heap of stones, he asked him if he knew how they were made. "They bean't made, sir," was the answer; "they growa."

"How do you mean 'grow'?" asked my friend. "All the same as 'taturs grows." "Well, but those stones can never grow," persisted the man of science. "If you were to look at them next year, or in five years' time, they would be just the same size." "In course they would, sir," rejoined the countryman; "'cause they 're been taken out o' the earth, and they stops growing—same as 'taturs would!"

HERBERT MAXWELL.

I remember well that, when shooting on a large stony hill farm at Kingsclere, Hants, some thirty years ago, the tenant, an intelligent though rather eccentric farmer, named Whistler, declared to me and my friends his belief in the growth of stones on the farm. He was slightly chaffed by the party, but insisted, giving such circumstances and reasons (which I now forget) that I must confess that I, at least, was somewhat impressed for the moment.

C. C. M.

I have often been told in the east that rock is alive, and that mountains grow. May not our phrase "living rock" be a survival from a time when, as COL. PRIDEAUX surmises, this belief was universal? I remember to have been assured on one occasion that Iceland moss on the face of a cliff in India was an exudation of the seed of the mountain.

R. E. B.

NAPOLEON'S IMPERIAL GUARD (8th S. viii. 288, 310).—When General Bonaparte returned to Paris from Egypt, a few days prior to the 18th Brumaire (Nov., 1799), he brought with him a number of soldiers designated Guides; but after the Revolution that made him First Consul they were called the Consular Guard. They were rapidly increased in numbers, and a charge of the Consular Guard is one of the memorable incidents of the battle of Marengo (June, 1800). These favoured troops excited jealousy throughout the army, but Bonaparte overcame the antagonism by recruiting the Consular Guard from the men of other regiments who had distinguished themselves. In this way the Guard became a *corps d'élite*, and accompanied Napoleon in person during his campaigns. When the Empire was established, the Consular Guard became the Imperial Guard. It underwent a gradual process of development until it became a perfect army in itself, composed of every arm of the service. It was always held in reserve, and was only brought into action to decide the fortunes of a hard-fought day, when the other corps commanded by the marshals had failed to win the victory. It was under Napoleon's personal command, and no one could order any portion of it but himself. When any portion of the Guard was despatched on special service it could be only ordered into action by its own commander, and not by the marshal who was directing the battle. The disastrous result of the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro (5 May, 1811) is attributed by Thiers, in his 'History of the Consulate and Empire,' to the etiquette which required Marshal Bessières, and not Marshal Massena, to give the order for 800 Cavalry of the Guard to charge. As Marshal Bessières could not be found on that spacious battlefield, the Guard never went into action, in spite of Marshal Massena's entreaties.

The Imperial Guard in 1810 consisted of 32,150 men. Its formation was then as follows: État Major and general administration, 318 persons. Infantry: Old Guard, four regiments, 5,000 men; Young Guard, ten regiments, 16,000 men; National Guards, 1,600 men; sailors, eight companies, 1,136 men. In all the infantry mustered 24,376 men, and included grenadiers, fusiliers, tirailleurs, and chasseurs. The sailors did invaluable service in the campaigns along the Danube (1805 and 1809) and in Poland (1806 and 1807). The cavalry consisted of five regiments, including grenadiers, chasseurs, dragoons, and lancers. There was a mounted company of Mamelukes, consisting of 120 men, and a *gendarmerie d'élite*, 456 men. There was also a Polish regiment of lancers, and other squadrons, bringing the total of cavalry up to 6,106 men. The artillery consisted of four companies mounted and four on foot, a company of pontooneers, and two battalions of the military train: in all 1,200 men. The company of engineers numbered 120, and there was a hospital corps of 20 men. The grand total was 32,150 men.

During 1811 Napoleon issued no fewer than twelve decrees, all having the effect of increasing the numbers of the Guard, so that by the end of that year it numbered 50,284 men. A succession of decrees in 1812 raised the Guard to 56,169 men; in 1813 it had increased to 92,472, and in 1814 to 112,482 men. These figures seem incredible; but the authority, 'Histoire de la Garde Impériale,' par Émile Marco de Saint-Hilaire, Paris, 1845, gives full details, even to the names of the officers of each regiment. In 1804 (the first year of the Empire) the Imperial Guard numbered 9,798 men; each year it grew in numbers until it reached its culminating point in 1814. As the fall of Napoleon occurred early in 1814, the numbers for that year were probably decreed only; but in all other years the men were actually in the ranks. The Imperial Guard at Waterloo (infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c.) numbered 25,870 men.

WM. RAYNER.

133, Blenheim Crescent, Notting Hill.

The Garde Impériale was divided into the Vieille and the Jeune Garde: the former consisted of corps formed before 1813, the latter was formed after the disaster of Moscow. (See Napoléon Landais, 'Grand Dictionnaire.') In the "Histoire de l'Empereur Napoléon. Par P.-M. Laurent de l'Ardèche.....Paris, J.-J. Dubochet et Cie..... 1840" are full-page coloured pictures of soldiers of

the Garde, &c., by Bellangé. Those of the Garde are :—

Le Prince Eugène Beauharnais, colonel des chasseurs à cheval.....de 1804 à 1809. Mounted.
Grenadiers à pied.
Gendarme d'Élite. Mounted.
Fusilier grenadier.
Artillerie à pied et Train d'artillerie. The latter mounted.
Tirailleur et Voltigeur.
Artillerie à Cheval. Mounted
Chevau-Légers Lanciers, premier régiment. Mounted.
Tambour-major des Grenadiers à pied.
Dragons. Mounted.
Grenadier à pied, 3e régiment (hollandais).
Chasseur à pied (grande tenue d'été). Sergent de Chasseurs à pied (petite tenue d'été).
Grenadier à Cheval. Mounted.
Mameluck. With charger.
Sapeur du génie.
Chevau-Légers Lanciers, deuxième régiment. Mounted.
Marins.
Timbalier de Chevau-Légers Polonais. Trompette des Chasseurs à cheval. 1812. Mounted.
Pupilles.

It is, perhaps, worth remarking that the abovementioned "Lancier deuxième régiment" wears a red jacket and overalls with blue facings, and that of the regiments not of the Garde a "Hussard, 1809," wears a red flying pelisse, and the men of the "Régiments Suisses, Grenadiers, 1812" wear red coats. Charles Lever, in 'Charles O'Malley,' vol. ii. chap. cxviii., has his hero taken prisoner by the "regiment of Berg," in consequence of his seeing their scarlet uniforms and bright helmets, and so mistaking them for the English 1st Dragoon Guards; so probably there was, at least, one other red regiment in the French army.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"THRASTER": "GRILDLER" (8th S. viii. 308).—After a protracted search for the above two words, without success, I have come to the conclusion that *thraster* is a corruption of *throwster*, or thrower, one who twists or winds silk. *Grildler*, probably from *girdler*, a maker of griddles. The arms of the Girdlers' Company, London, are, Per fesse azure and or, a pale counterchanged, three gridirons of the last, the handles in chief.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

I think these must mean *throwster*, a twister of silk, and *girdler*, a maker of girdles. The Girdlers are one of the "Worshipful Companies" of the City of London.

HENRY H. GIBBS.
Aldenham.

HENRY SCRIMGER'S 'LIFE OF SPEIRA' (5th S. xii. 322, 402; 6th S. i. 265).—So long ago as the year 1879 the REV. J. E. B. MAYOR, of St. John's College, Cambridge, communicated to 'N. & Q.' his copious and valuable extracts and references in illustration of the biography of Henry Scrimger, one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, who was born at Dundee in 1506 and became Professor of Civil Law at Geneva, where he died in November, 1572. Teissier, in his 'Éloges des Hommes Savans,' taken from M. de Thou's 'History,' says, with reference to Scrimger:

"Il alla à Padoue au temps que François Spiera y mourut, et écrivit son histoire, qui a été publié sous le titre d'Henri d'Écosse."

This work appears to have escaped the notice of bibliographers, and PROF. MAYOR said :—

"I have examined the famous tract containing pieces by Cælius Secundus Curio, Calvin, and Vergerius, but find no mention of Scrimger, and shall be glad to hear when and where Scrimger's 'History of Spiera' appeared." I am unable to give the exact date of publication, but the title of the work was as follows :—

"Exemplvm Memorabile Desperationis in Francesco Spera propter abivratam fidei Confessionem, Henrico Scoto avtore."

It fills pp. 62-95 of—

"Francisci Spieræ qvi qvod svsceptam semel Evangelicæ veritatis professionem abnegasset, damnassetque, in horrendam incidit desperationem, Historia à qvatuor svmmis viris, svmma fide conscripta: cum clarias. virorum Præfationibus. Cælii S. C. & Io. Caluini, & Petri Pauli Vergerii Apologia: in qvibus multa hoc tempore scitu digna graniss. tractantur. Accessit qvoque Martini Borrhai, de usu, quem Spieræ tum exemplum, tum doctrina afferat, iudicium."

8vo. without place or date, but probably printed at Geneva in 1549. The other three writers whose biographies of Spiera appear in this rare volume, are Cælius Secundus Curio, Matthæus Gribaldus, and Sigismundus Gelous.

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

THE BURIALPLACES OF SIR THOMAS MORE AND BISHOP FISHER (8th S. viii. 208, 254).—MR. HIBGAME'S query at the first reference was replied to at the second; but I venture to think the answers were far from satisfactory. SIR H. MAXWELL laconically replies, "Old Chelsea Parish Church." I presume this answer is intended to refer to Sir T. More only. The question is not to be answered thus briefly and positively. My correspondents in the *Local Antiquary* raised the question of More's resting-place on several occasions; but, so far as I remember, no one ever adduced any evidence which tended to place the matter beyond doubt. When Mr. Beaver wrote his 'Memorials of Old Chelsea,' I went very fully into the question myself, and, with him, I come to the conclusion that the balance of evidence favours the Tower Chapel as the place of permanent interment. Mr. Beaver thus sums up the evidence :—

"It has been asserted by Weever, Anthony à Wood, and Aubrey, that More's headless body was removed from the chapel in the Tower, and re-buried at Chelsea. 'This is certain,' says Weever, but gives no authority; and it was possibly a tradition he had heard at Chelsea on his visit during the rectorate of George Hamden Wood, and Aubrey probably copied from Weever, as have many others since. Neither Stapleton (who wrote in 1853, and was well acquainted with the family), nor

Cresacre More (great-grandson of Sir Thomas), nor even Roper (his son-in-law), mentions this circumstance, and it is incredible that they did not know it, or, that knowing, they did nor attach importance to it. The probability, therefore, is wholly against this re-burial at Chelsea. The trunk almost certainly lies in the Tower Chapel, side by side with that of Fisher, which had been exhumed at Barking for burial with More, as he himself had desired. The vault in Chelsea Church is quite empty now."

With reference, however, to the concluding remark, it is only fair to mention that, since the publication of his 'Memorials,' Mr. Beaver has discovered that his assertion, based on information given to him by the rector, the Rev. R. H. Davies, was not altogether accurate. But I take it that, whatever bones now lie in the vault, we can get no nearer to a solution of the question. More's resting-place must, I fear, continue to rank in the category of historic doubts.

CHAS. JAS. FÈRET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.

KNIGHTS MADE IN IRELAND, 1648 (8th S. viii. 249, 330).—I am obliged to ESSINGTON for referring me to Metcalfe's 'Book of Knights,' the value and importance of which work I most heartily acknowledge. It is a book that I have constantly before me; but it will not furnish the information sought by my query. Invaluable for reference, as containing the most complete lists of knights extant in print, Mr. Metcalfe's work is far from being exhaustive. Many hundreds of knights must have been created between the dates covered by its title-page of whom no mention is made. This circumstance is no disparagement to the work itself, which is compiled from "the most authentic records available," but it is one that must be borne in mind when using the book. The list of 'Knights made in Ireland, 1566–1698' (pp. 206–215), is of especial value, comprehending as it does material accessible nowhere else. It would be well if this part of the book could be made a little more complete—as probably it could from the Irish records. To mention only one of the defects in this list: no knighthoods are enumerated as having been conferred after the departure of Lord Deputy Wentworth in 1641 until 1657. Yet it is certain that Wentworth's successors in office—more especially the Marquis of Ormond, who was the King's Lieutenant for some four or five years—must have bestowed the honour upon many persons. The knighthoods of the reign of Charles I.—both in England and Ireland—are of more than usual interest, from the historic character of many of the persons, and it would be well if a more exhaustive list could be framed. W. D. PINK.

ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR (8th S. vii. 367, 430, 493).—I do not know that it is illegal to term a member of the legal profession an attorney; but certainly since the Judicature Acts of 1873–1875 it is inaccurate; for by those Acts the former distinction existing between the attorney-at-law (who practised in the Courts of Common Law) and the solicitor (who practised in the Court of Chancery) was done away with; and now "solicitor" is the proper appellation for that member of the legal profession who carries on the business formerly the peculiar province of the attorney, the solicitor, and the proctor. The legislature, however, had but impressed the stamp of legal authority upon what had long become the custom in the profession and amongst the general public, for the term "attorney" was seldom seen (outside of novels and legal documents) or heard, except sometimes, perhaps, in a disparaging sense, or when used by old-fashioned practitioners who disdained such innovations. This change was probably earlier than the present century, for we find even in Rowlandson's day the change fairly accomplished, if we accept William Combe (the author of 'Doctor Syntax' and other works brought out in collaboration with Rowlandson) as an authority. Some time in the second decade of this century, either in 'The Dance of Death' or in 'The Dance of Life' (I cannot say positively which, for I am writing entirely from memory, and far away from my once much-beloved first edition copies of these scarce works), he wrote the following lines:—

> For now the most opprobrious fame
> Attends upon the *attorney's* name.
> Unless my observation errs,
> They 're all become *solicitors*.

J. S. UDAL.

Fiji.

LEYRESTOWE (8th S. viii. 65, 150, 257).—The word can scarcely be said to have gone out of use, but its form and meaning have undergone considerable modification. Under the form *leystall* it is used by Carlyle for a dust heap or receptacle for rubbish. Spenser, 'F. Q.,' I. v. 53, comes nearer to the original meaning:—

> Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,
> For many corses, like a great lay-stall,
> Of murder'd men which therin strowed lay.

Stowe ('Survey of London,' p. 51) speaks of "a laystall of filth and rubbish." To Stanyhurst the Cyclops' cave is "thee laystow dirtye the foule den." E. S. A.

DICKENS, ZOLA, AND "SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION" (8th S. viii. 165, 257).—The following account, taken from the 'History of Coventry,' is an earlier record of spontaneous combustion than that named in 'Jacob Faithful,' by Capt. Marryat, 1834:—

"1772. In March, one Mary Cloes, of Gosford Street, nearly opposite New Court, was burnt to death by spontaneous combustion. She lived in a room with a brick floor, and had been confined to her bed some time by illness, caused by intemperance. The bed on which she lay had but one curtain, and stood next the window, the

fire-place being on the opposite side of the room. The evening before the accident she was left with only two bits of coal in the grate and a rushlight on a chair at the head of her bed. Smoke being seen to issue from her door the next morning, the door was burst open; and her remains lay on the floor, almost reduced to a cinder, while the furniture and bed-clothes were scarcely damaged. The deceased was so excessively addicted to dram-drinking that she occasionally drank a quart of rum, or of aniseed water, daily; and thus filling her veins with spirit, she became as inflammable as a lamp. The belief is, that she rolled out of bed, took fire from the candle, and thus was totally burnt, her thighs and one leg excepted; nothing was left but her bones, which were in a complete state of calcination."

JOHN ASTLEY.

Coundon Road, Coventry.

A very much detailed, and, of course, very well authenticated, instance of spontaneous combustion was narrated in other papers, no doubt, but I remember it distinctly in the *Guardian*, somewhere in the years 1861–63.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

'THE KING'S QUAIR' (8th S. viii. 147, 218, 274, 335, 375).—In reply to PROF. SKEAT, I did not "pretend," nor was it implied that I had consulted Tytler's edition. The meaning I attach to the word "pretend" is unpleasant, and I hope the Professor will be able to inform me it is not so intended in this case.

The "authorities" referred to by me as misleading were (and I thought would be so understood) those I had consulted. Now first, I refer to my reason for supposing the first copy was made by Tytler. In the introduction to 'The King's Quair,' in the works of James I.,* writing of the Bodleian Library, &c., is the following:—

"In that immense treasure of erudition, it has lyen in obscurity until lately, that by the curiosity and research of William Tytler of Woodhouselee, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society of Scots Antiquaries at Edinburgh, *an authentic copy of this fine ancient poem* was procured and presented to the public with explanatory notes and historical and critical dissertations upon it."

The italics are mine. A foot-note to this is as follows: "Poetical Remains of King James I. printed by J. & E. Balfours, Edinburgh, 1783." I suppose PROF. SKEAT will admit he was wrong when he said the first edition was in 1785. Second, I was not aware that Cleishbotham simply copied Jamieson's 'Dictionary.' Whether he did or did not, I looked upon the 'Dictionary' as an authority, and in it *Conyng*=knowledge; *Cuning, cunnis*=rabbit. My little difficulty was further increased by the glossary to 'Ancient Scottish Poems,'† where *Cunyng*=rabbit, and in 'King Hart' *Counyng*, which I understand =knowledge. So much for authorities. Now for PROF. SKEAT's "ridiculous charge." I am not aware that I made a specific charge of any kind, and I certainly did not so far as he is concerned. I made a suggestion, widely different from a "charge." I do not hesitate to say that where one expects to find accuracy too often one is misled, to which fact the pages of 'N. & Q.' regularly bear witness. Since my first few lines were written on this subject, I have received a copy of 'Poetical Remains of James I.,' Edinburgh, 1783; and, of course, I find what PROF. SKEAT has said with regard to the transcriber of 'The King's Quair' to be correct. To my thinking PROF. SKEAT's distinguished position subjects him to the critical gaze of many, and possibly this becomes rather vexatious and sometimes leads him in his replies beyond the strictest bounds of courtesy.

I disclaim any intention or attempt to be ungenerous towards the worthy Professor, and hasten to apologize, if in any way I have unwittingly appeared so, or have in any way done him the slightest injustice. ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Fairfield, Poundfald, near Swansea.

BREAKING A WAY THROUGH A WALL FOR THE PASSAGE OF A CORPSE (8th S. viii. 226, 335).—At Bayeux, according to Mr. Hare, the Portail du Doyenné of the cathedral is "only opened for the first reception of the dean, or for his body after death" ('North-Western France,' p. 127). I believe attention has before this been drawn in 'N. & Q.' to the statement that the houses at Broek, near Amsterdam, have each two doors, of which, to quote the words of Maxime du Camp, "l'une sert aux usages journaliers, l'autre ne s'ouvre que dans les trois grandes circonstances de la vie, le baptême, le marriage, et l'enterrement" ('En Hollande,' p. 175). Possibly this may be true; but I could myself disbelieve anything that has ever been said about Broek, which was, perhaps, the most disappointing place I ever went out to see.

The custom of Bayeux and of Broek may be rooted in the desire to do something significant or distinctive on important occasions; but I incline to think that the object of making and then of obliterating a way for the passage of a corpse was only to puzzle a ghost who might wish to return to the old home in the funeral track. Cf. 'Forty Years in a Moorland Parish,' p. 218, &c.

ST. SWITHIN.

SHELTA (8th S. viii. 348).—My attention was first drawn to the tinkers' language called Shelta by reading the *Academy* of 20 Nov., 1886, p. 346, where a lengthy extract from a paper by Mr. Leland at the Orientalist Congress in Vienna was given. I send a copy of this extract, with the hope that room may be found for it in the pages of 'N. & Q.,' as I am sure that it would interest many readers. In the next number of the

* R. Morison & Son, Perth, 1787.

† From Sir Richard Maitland's MS. Collections, London, 1786.

Academy (27 Nov., p. 364) is a letter from Prof. Sayce, identifying the Kenites of the Old Testament with a tribe of travelling tinkers. And in the number for 18 Dec., 1886, pp. 412–3, is a letter, signed H. T. Crofton, stating that Mr. Leland first broached the subject in *Macmillan's Magazine* (no date or reference given) and "afterwards enlarged upon it in the last chapter of his 'Gypsies' (Trübner, 1882)." Mr. Crofton then gives short lists of Shelta words, which he had learnt from a gipsy and others.

"At the recent Orientalist Congress in Vienna, Mr. C. G. Leland read a paper on 'The Original Gypsies and their Language,' not the least interesting part of which was a digression treating of an ancient tongue yet surviving as a spoken language in Great Britain. The facts as stated by Mr. Leland are so curious that they deserve to be quoted *in extenso*. 'Three or four years ago there was probably not an educated man in Great Britain who was aware of the existence in that country of the very singular Celtic language known as Shelta, which is peculiar to tinkers, but which is extensively understood and spoken by most of the confirmed vagabonds and tramps. It is not mentioned in the 'Slang Dictionary'; the English Dialect Society has ignored it; and thus far I believe that I am the only man who has collected or published a word or a vocabulary of it.....I doubt if I ever took a walk in London, especially in the slums, without meeting men and women who spoke Shelta; and I know at this instant of two—I really cannot say promising—little boys who sell groundsel at the Marlborough Road station who chatter in it fluently.....As Shelta is somewhat mixed with Gypsy, and as the two languages are often spoken by the same persons, especially the half-blood Romanys, I will here give a brief account of my discovery of it. Once at Bath, England, I met a tramp who told me that Romany was being supplanted by a kind of language like Old Irish, which was difficult to learn. A year after, in company with Prof. Palmer, I met with another vagabond, who told us that the language was called Shelta. He knew about a hundred words of it, which we wrote off at his dictation. This vagabond was a well-educated man. Two years after, in America, I found an Irish half-blood gypsy tinker who spoke Shelta quite perfectly, and also Irish, Gaelic, and Welsh. He was absolutely certain that Shelta, while it was pure Celtic, was quite separate from the other tongues. Its pronunciation is strongly Gaelic; its words are, however, generally unlike it, though it has roots in common. My informant, who very much enlarged my vocabulary, himself pointed out differences between the terms in Shelta and Old Irish. According to his account, the tinkers had from very ancient times always been a closely allied clan, intermarrying and speaking this peculiar language. Their unity began to break up "about the time the railroads came in." Since then Shelta has declined. There are very few now living who can speak it perfectly. It has been very ingeniously suggested that as the tinkers of Great Britain may be the descendants of the old bronze-workers, so their tongue may have come down to us from prehistoric times. Discoveries have shown that the early bronze-smiths were nomadic, that they went about from village to village, making and selling new objects, and buying up old and broken ware to melt and remould. The bronze-worker's craft was closely connected with that of the jeweller; in most cases both were exercised by the same person. His wares were immensely valuable in those days, out of all proportion to the present worth of such objects. Therefore the bronze-smiths must have travelled in large bands for mutual protection. Nothing is more likely than that they formed, in time, a community with distinct laws and language. Nor is it improbable that this was transmitted to the tinkers. It takes a long time for men to form a distinct class with a separate tongue. The Celtic tinkers of England are unanimous in claiming for their class, or clan, a very great antiquity. Now, when we find in the same country two nomadic classes of men pursuing the same calling of working in metal, though separated by a long historical interregnum, we may rationally surmise that they had a common origin and a common language. I have introduced these observations on Shelta in the hope that they will induce some sound Celtic scholar to take up the subject, and investigate it thoroughly. Many curious discoveries await the man who will do this. There are still living in Scotland many old families of "tinklers," as they are called, who retain many traditions of their ancestors. If these were thoroughly examined much might be learned.'"

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

MR. BOUCHIER asks how many educated English people know of the existence of this tongue. I should think a goodly number. A full and interesting account is given in the last edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' by Mr. John Sampson, the librarian of University College, Liverpool. Mr. Leland, I believe, first pointed out its existence; but Mr. Sampson it was who thoroughly investigated it at first hand, and a wonderful and suggestive study he found it. Further particulars of the discovery may be seen in the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society, now, alas! defunct.

H. J. HILL BATHGATE.

GREEN AND BLUE WINE GLASSES (8th S. viii. 408).—Thirty to forty years ago, red, yellow, green, and blue wine glasses were all used in England for hock and for the Spanish hock, Bucellas, which was at that time fashionable. The few people who then drank claret at dinner were served in red glasses, though white glasses were used for claret after dinner. Yellow glasses are still used for hock in Germany. SENEX.

ACCENT ON "RESPONSE" (8th S. viii. 268).—There is no doubt that "response," with the accent on the first syllable is the common pronunciation. I do not, in fact, remember ever to have heard the word pronounced otherwise. The licence which poets occasionally take with our speech is hardly allowable in prose. CHAS. JAS. FERET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.

The word occurs with the accent on the first syllable in Shelley's 'Alastor,' line 564:—

Yielding one only response, at each pause.

A. BELJAME.

Paris.

MOVABLE TYPES (8th S. viii. 226, 259, 395).—These three inquiries and remarks are not fully satisfactory as to movable types being used in printing. PROF. TOMLINSON'S recent note comes nearer than any other, but it does not positively show the alleged early use of types, inking, and

paper. The claim of M. Adrian Disconu to have discovered, in the ruins of Bersovia, traces of "the use of movable types as used by the Fourth Legion Flavia Felix quartered there," is not complete. Even the more definite details quoted from Cicero do not include a definite report of the use of printing types, but only that of loose letters in ivory or box-wood to enable children to learn to spell. The Roman stamps on "pigs of lead" or the letters in pottery do not in any way prove the use of movable letters or printing types. Can any full details of the Disconu discovery be given?

ESTE.

PROF. TOMLINSON wishes me to be "a little more explicit" in explaining how I "recognize the use of movable types" by the potters of Thasos. The facsimiles given in Dumont's 'Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce' show that the inscriptions were made by stamping the legend on the soft pottery before it was fired. That the stamps must have consisted of movable types, held together in a vice or in a wooden frame, is proved by the fact that letters, usually in their right positions, are occasionally irregular, being in some instances turned upside down. ISAAC TAYLOR.

KEBLE AND THE 'CHRISTIAN YEAR' (8th S. viii. 6, 110, 176).—We cannot prove from the following lines, by Bishop Cleveland Coxe, that Canute, or Knut, could "hand, reef, or steer," as it is called in Orkney, but they are illustrative, and well worth quotation:—

Chelsea.

When old Canute the Dane
Was merry England's king;
A thousand years agone, and more,
As ancient rymours sing;
His boat was rowing down the Ouse,
At eve, one summer day,
Where Ely's tall cathedral peered
Above the glassy way.

Anon, sweet music on his ear,
Comes floating from the fane,
And listening, as with all his soul,
Sat old Canute the Dane;
And reverent did he doff his crown,
To join the clerkly prayer,
While swelled old lauds and litanies
Upon the stilly air.

'Christian Ballads.'

A note is appended by the author, A. C. Coxe: "See the story in Sharon Turner's 'Anglo-Saxons.' Canute himself composed a ballad upon the occasion, of which a fragment remains." See also Wordsworth's 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets,' part i. No. xxx., on the same subject.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

At the second reference it is stated that King Edgar was "pulled down the Dee to Chester by a crew of eight kings." This statement is not in accord with what Freeman says in his 'Old English History,' third edition, 1873, p. 175:—

"These eight kings rowed the Lord of all Britain in a boat on the Dee, while Edgar himself steered, from the royal palace at Chester to the minster of Saint John, outside the walls, where they prayed, and went back in the same way."

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

SIZE OF HEADS (8th S. viii. 308).—A lady in a poor district in the North of London asks for contributions for a jumble sale, and says that all articles of left-off clothing, except men's hats, will be acceptable. A lady in another parish says that she can sell everything except men's hats, which are accumulating in her store. It is suggested that educated men, whose old hats are sent, have larger heads than the less educated men, who try to fit themselves in vain. Phrenologists state that education tends to expand the brain and the skull that encloses it. Perhaps the readers of 'N. & Q.' can throw some light on the subject.

C. TOMLINSON.

Highgate, N.

WHISKY (8th S. viii. 365).—MR. CHART is clearly wrong in his geography as to the location of the Duke of Portland's MSS. Belvoir Castle belongs to the Duke of Rutland. It is not likely the Duke of Portland's manuscripts would be at another nobleman's residence. They are, in fact, at Welbeck Abbey, the Duke of Portland's own residence; and I am glad to say the noble duke is showing a commendable anxiety for their preservation, by having them carefully mounted and bound, under the superintendence of Mr. Maxwell Lyte. ROBERT WHITE.

Worksop.

"RÁÁ DE ST. MAUR" (8th S. viii. 368).—My friend the REV. J. H. LUPTON inquires what is meant by a "cassock of Rá de St. Maur." I am afraid I must confess at once that I do not know. But is it not possible that Rá may be equivalent to Ray, or Rai?

In that exceedingly useful book the 'Drapers' Dictionary' is a brief notice of the word, with some interesting references to illustrate the meaning of this somewhat obscure term. "Cloths called Ray or joyned with Ray" appears in the statute book in 1 Richard III. Several Acts of Parliament deal with it. It is expressly named as *drap de ray* as early as 25 Edward III. It finds mention in Wiclif's Bible, "A rai cloth she made to hir (*stragulatam vestem*) bijs, and purpre the clothing of hir" (Proverbs xxxi. 22).

This quotation, and another from Stow, 16 Hen. VIII., about "cloths of ray," leave us in the dark, however, as to what Ray really was. The 'Drapers' Dictionary' says that "this word is generally taken to mean a stripe"; but Baily and Phillips both give Ray cloth as "cloth that never was coloured or dyed." Halliwell gives "striped cloth" as a meaning of the word; and

Nares says "a sort of cloth," quoting from the 'Golden Fleece,' 1657, "anciently the cloth ray, and coloured clothes were limited to their length and breadth." If, then, Ray signifies cloth, whether striped or not, may not de St. Maur signify "of the colour of a Benedictine habit." This is but guess-work, and it rests on the flimsy basis of the supposition that Ráá is equivalent to Ray; but it is the best that I can offer.

It may be as well to add that Planché, in his 'Cyclopædia of Costume,' says that "ray or striped cloth was much worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and after its disuse in civil attire, was retained in official dresses." He adds that "it was worn by serjeants-at-law in the fifteenth century, and was commonly given for liveries."

W. Sparrow Simpson.

Nantgarw Ware (8th S. viii. 347).—The porcelain manufactory of Nantgarw (*i. e.*, Rough Valley), Glamorganshire, was established in 1813, by Billingsley, a celebrated flower painter of Derby, and his son-in-law Walker, and was continued until about 1820, when they disposed of their interest in the concern to Mr. J. Rose, the moulds and everything connected with the works being then removed to Coalport:—

"The Nantgarw porcelain was of remarkably fine body and texture, but its production was expensive; specimens are scarce and command high prices. There was a great demand for it in London; it is said that Mr. Mortlock contracted to take the whole of his china in its white state to decorate it in London. Mr. Rose having previously supplied the same gentleman, became annoyed, and purchased both the Nantgarw works and Billingsley's services at the same time."—See Chaffers's 'Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain,' pp. 931-2.

I have in one of my cabinets a Nantgarw tea-cup and saucer, extremely thin, which when held to the light are semi-transparent. They are decorated with green leaves, red berries, and rather a liberal use of silver, which is effective. The cup and saucer belonged to a service the greater portion of which was some few years ago in the possession of a well-known collector.

H. G. Griffinhoofe.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

Nantgarw is a hamlet in Taff Vale, Glamorganshire, six miles north-west of Cardiff. For an account of this well-known porcelain manufactory, see Chaffers, seventh edition, pp. 860-2

G. F. R. B.

From 1813 to 1820 there was a porcelain manufactory at Nantgarrow, or Nantgarw, a remote valley in Glamorganshire, about twelve miles north of Cardiff, managed by Walker and Bisly, better known and celebrated by the name of Billingsley. The porcelain is very beautiful and rare, and has much the appearance of opaque glass, and if broken has a granulated fracture, like fine loaf sugar. The paste was very soft and difficult to burn; hence, coupled with the few years the factory existed (only seven), its rarity. Its chief beauty was the decoration, Billingsley having been a first-rate porcelain decorator. Fuller particulars can be obtained from 'Pottery and Porcelain,' by Marryat, and 'Pottery and Porcelain,' by Chaffers.

Henry Festing.

A. W. will find particulars in any work on porcelain. It was first manufactured (as might be anticipated) at Nantgarw, by Billingsley and Walker, the former being a celebrated flower painter of Derby. It was established in 1813, in 1820 the works were removed to Coalport, and in 1828, at Billingsley's death, Walker established a pottery in America. Nantgarw ware is of the same character as that of Pinxton, with a vitreous appearance, and is constantly found cracked on the glaze and slightly warped.

Constance Russell.

Swallowfield, Reading.

Toad-stones (8th S. viii. 65, 217, 312).—It is a long stride from sharks' teeth to a mass of rock supposed to resemble a toad, at Rusthall Common, Tunbridge Wells, pointed out by your correspondent Mr. Walford. A far more impressive example is to be seen about two miles to the west of Neufchatel. It is known as the *Pierre à Bot*, from its supposed resemblance to a crouching toad. The stone is fifty feet long, twenty wide, and forty high, and contains about 40,000 cubic feet of solid material. It was evidently ice-borne. I visited Neufchatel some time in the forties, and had a figure of the stone engraved for a book that I was then writing for the S.P.C.K. C. Tomlinson.

Highgate, N.

Pulpit Anecdote (8th S. viii. 347).—The anecdote for which Nemo inquires, or a variant of it, is told in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of 2 Nov., as follows:—

"A professor, who once took with him to an appointment a favourite student, thought to test the young man. He was to take the morning service, and the young man that of the evening. Accordingly, while on the road to the appointment, the professor 'pumped' the youngster. Witness his surprise when, on giving out his text, he found that the professor had stolen a march upon him. His surprise was turned to dismay when he found that not only text, but also 'heads' and all had been appropriated. Now it happened that the pulpit was an old-fashioned one, and the professor was very stout. To get in, a ladder had to be procured to enable him to climb over the top. After service, he chuckled over his triumph. His triumph was, however, turned to disaster at night, when the young man announced his text: 'He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber.'"

Rich. Welford.

Vincent, Sheldon, Raynsford, and Lesingham (8th S. viii. 367).—The Rev. Charles Justinian

Raynsford, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, LL.B., 1783, Rector of Hardwick, co. Northampton, and of Alford, co. Somerset, and chaplain to the Duke of Kent, died at Leamington Spa, 17 Aug., 1805, in his forty-ninth year. He was the eldest son of Justinian Raynsford, Esq., of Brixworth, Northamptonshire (*Gent. Mag.*, Sept., 1805, vol. lxxv. pt. ii. p. 883). DANIEL HIPWELL.

SPRING GARDENS (8th S. viii. 369).—The Society of Artists of Great Britain obtained a charter, and became known as the Incorporated Society of Artists in 1765, and flourished more or less for a quarter of a century. It seems to be uncertain where "the great room" they occupied in Spring Gardens was situated, but it is supposed to be now incorporated in the offices of the London County Council. JNO. H. will find a full account of the genesis of this society and of its migrations in the *Journal* of the Society of Arts for 6 Sept. last.

H. W.

New University Club.

THE REV. M. W. PETERS, R.A. (8th S. viii. 388).—Biographical notices, his paintings, and engravings therefrom, with the names of their recent owners, have already been the subject of many articles in 'N. & Q.' See 2nd S. xii. 272, 316, 492; 3rd S. iv. 525; 6th S. vii. 389; viii. 54, 253, 334. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

CHESTNUT TREE AT ALBURY (8th S. viii. 245).—As a parallel to this tree might be mentioned one I saw in Villa Orotava at Teneriffe this summer. It was undoubtedly planted there by the Spaniards A.D. 1493, and the butt measures twenty-seven feet six inches girth.

HARRY HEMS.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Notes on the Churches of Cheshire. By the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. Edited by the Rev. J. A. Atkinson. (Manchester, Simms.)

ABOUT two years ago Mr. Atkinson edited for the Chetham Society Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes on the Churches of Lancashire,' which he has now followed up by the Cheshire notes of the same learned antiquary. Sir Stephen Glynne was an accomplished ecclesiologist, a good classical scholar, and took a deep and intelligent interest in church music. There was probably no one who had visited and made notes of so many churches as Sir Stephen. We have been informed that he had wandered over the whole of England and Wales, and he certainly had a wide knowledge of the ecclesiastical architecture of many parts of France, the Rhine lands, and Northern Italy. His church notes seem to extend over a period of more than forty years. We trust that in process of time they may all be issued. If this were done and the text annotated in the careful way in which it has been done in the volume before us, we should have a body of information relating to our old ecclesiastical buildings which every cultivated person would value. The earlier notes in the volume before us are of especial value, as the passion for restoration has swept over Cheshire with great violence, destroying many objects of value in its unrelenting course. Sir Stephen Glynne does not seem, save on very rare occasions, to have made memoranda regarding the bells of the churches he visited. This omission has in many cases been supplied by Mr. Atkinson. For these additional notes we are grateful. Cheshire does not seem to be rich in mediæval bells. Here and there we come upon one, however: at Pott Shrigley there are two, one dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the other to St. Christopher. Bell dedications to her who our forefathers were wont to call the "Apostolorum Apostola," and "la glorieuse pêcheresse," are by no means uncommon, but so far as we can call to mind bells bearing the name of St. Christopher are very rare. Mediæval bell inscriptions are almost always interesting. This cannot be said of many of those of more modern date, not a few of which are noteworthy for their extreme vulgarity. Cheshire seems to have escaped possessing the worst examples of this degraded taste. "Here goes, my brave boys," on a bell at Northenden, dated 1750, is the only very vulgar specimen that we have met with here. Though the bells have, all things considered, come off well, there were in Cheshire, as elsewhere, simpletons who delighted in making permanent record of their vulgarity. Mr. Atkinson records that at Bruera he has met with the following, scribbled with a diamond on a window-pane:—

> Damn Popes, Prelates,
> Jacobitism, idolatry.
> Wrote by me, 177—.

The author's name has perished, or Mr. Atkinson has done what in him lay to deprive the poor fellow of the immortality which he no doubt longed for.

In 1846 Sir Stephen Glynne visited Acton Church, a building which will always be interesting, apart from its architectural features, on account of its being used as a fortress during the war between king and Parliament. In a pamphlet published in 1644, entitled 'Magnalia Dei, a Relation of some of the many Remarkable Passages in Cheshire,' there is a list of Royalists taken prisoners in Acton Church on 25 January of that year. Among them we find "Colonell Monk," who after a term of imprisonment consented to serve the Parliament, and ended by bringing about the Restoration and gaining for himself the dukedom of Albemarle.

Our folk-lore readers may be interested to know that a variant of a very common legend is told regarding the church at Over, near Winsford. The church has been built in a narrow valley, and the tale runs that "the devil was flying away with it, when the prayers of the monks of Vale Royal Abbey (rectors) obliged him to drop it, and it came down in a hollow clough or ravine, with a hill on each side of it and only a field road to reach it."

Old stone pulpits are rare in England. There is one at Nantwich. When Sir Stephen Glynne saw it, it was disused and half hidden; we are glad to hear that it is now well cared for.

A History of Devonshire. With Sketches of its Leading Worthies. By R. N. Worth. (Stock.)

DEVONSHIRE folk tell us that their shire has produced more great men than any other county in England. We are not inclined to controvert the assertion: firstly, because we love Devonshire and are glad to hear the praises of her many heroes; and, secondly, because we have no standard by which we can tell a "great man" when we encounter him. When we get beyond the very few in the highest class—Shakspeare, Cromwell, and Newton, for example—all is vague. A man is surely not great because some discovery which he has made, coming

into notice just at the right time, causes his name to appear for a time in every newspaper; and, on the other hand, can we refuse the title of "great" to one who, living at a time when his work is little appreciated, slips out of popular memory? Mr. Worth had a difficult task before him, but we think he has selected his worthies with discretion. We do not find one who is conspicuously unfit for the posthumous honours with which Mr. Worth has decorated him. This, however, is but a very small matter. The use of a "cheap edition" of this history of Devonshire is to bring a knowledge of their local annals to a class of persons who rarely buy books. We trust it may have a large circulation, and cause its readers to know, that is to realize, that England, and Devon as a part of England, has not always been just as it is now. To the readers of 'N. & Q.' it may seem that every one must realize the changes of thought and feeling which have gone on during, say, the last four hundred years; but a very little intercourse with the non-literary classes must convince any one that such is not the case. We have over and over again heard people who pass for educated denounce those who made the restrictive laws of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as if they had had the advantage of studying political economy under a modern professor of that science; and it is by no means uncommon to hear Mary I. and Elizabeth spoken of as if they were in as great a degree morally responsible for their religious cruelties as would be a sovereign of our own time. We know no book in so small a compass which brings out more vividly the changes which time writes on human thought.

Lundy Island is a most interesting spot, well worthy of a separate history. The account which Mr. Worth gives of it is by far the best we have seen. He says that "in 1625 the island seems to have fallen into the hands of a Turkish squadron, and thenceforward for many years it was nothing if not piratical." Are we to understand that when Charles I. was king the island was really for some years in the undisputed possession of the children of Islam?

The Ancient and Modern History of Turville, in the County of Bucks. By Henry W. Aldred. (Aldred.)

We have been compelled to abridge very considerably the very verbose title-page which Mr. Aldred has attached to his book. We have on several former occasions remarked on the growing habit of making title-pages serve instead of tables of contents. Why authors persist in this bad custom is a puzzle to us. If it be an imitation of the pamphlet-writers of the time of the great Civil War, all we have to say is that it is a senseless piece of antiquarian pedantry.

Mr. Aldred describes himself as "Genealogical Writer and Record Researcher." As a writer we cannot compliment him on his style, but his work shows praiseworthy industry, and so far as the means at our disposal allow us to test him, his facts are true facts, not genealogical dreamings. There are pedigrees of several important families in the volume, arranged in the narrative, not the tabular form. The account given of Turville will be found very useful to students and also to inhabitants of the parish and district, but there is a striking absence of local anecdotes, which, when they occur, add so very much to the charm of local history.

Mr. Aldred says that "between Offa and Alfred lay the disputed honour of having divided the land into counties, although Dugdale fixes the division (about 800) by Egbert." Something of this sort was the current notion in former days. It may, we believe, be found echoed in several old books of popular reference. It is now, however, known to be an error. Counties grew up gradually, just as parishes and manors did. Some may be, and probably are, of a date earlier than that of Alfred, others are far more modern. There is reason to think that Rutlandshire came into being after the Norman Conquest.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Shelley inherited the blood of the Sidneys, and that a mental as well as a physical resemblance existed between him and his ancestors.

The English Historical Review. October. (Longmans & Co.)

Mr. J. G. Alger's paper on the relations between an Irish landlord who was an absentee and his tenants during the quarter of a century preceding the French Revolution is instructive both for the historical student and those who devote themselves to modern politics. Notwithstanding all that has been written regarding the recent history of Ireland, there are not a few of us who are quite ignorant of the state of the country before the great revolt of 1798. The curious information which Mr. Alger has furnished cannot be pressed into the service of any political party, but it is calculated to lighten the load of social and literary prejudice. Mr. H. B. Simpson's article on the office of constable shows considerable power of generalization. We do not accept all his conclusions; but he has evidently studied the subject with great care. A time will come, we hope, when our manorial Court Rolls will be published. When this is done it may be possible to explain the nature of the office and give account of its many duties. At present this is impossible. Mr. Simpson's paper is, however, a move in the right direction. Mr. W. B. Duffield's 'War of the Sonderbund' is, so far as we can call to mind, the first English essay on this interesting subject in which the writer has tried to hold the balance evenly. This Mr. Duffield has certainly done, though we think there was more justice on the side of the defeated than he seems to admit.

Sir Henry Ponsonby—whose death, though for some time expected, has caused a widespread feeling of regret, and has deprived the Queen of a trusted friend and counsellor as well as a servant—was a frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.' In recent years he wrote under the signature "Sebastian."

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Ed. Marshall ("Poets Criticized").—Dr. Greenhill's letter has already appeared in 'N. & Q.' See 6th S. i. 232.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

THE CERES SYSTEM.

A REVOLUTION IN KEEPING LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Attention is invited to this novel and absolutely simple plan of keeping Letters and all sorts of Papers. Other systems have had too much "machinery" about them to be really useful to the busy man. The Ceres method is practical throughout.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Le Neve Foster, F.R.S., H.M. Inspector of Metalliferous Mines, Home Office, S.W.:—"I find your Files very handy. I have two in constant use; one for official correspondence, the other for newspaper cuttings, pamphlets, and all sorts of miscellaneous documents relating to mining."

Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., M.P.:—"Far exceeds anything brought out hitherto for simplicity and expedition in use."

H. H. Bemrose, Esq., M.P.:—"Simply invaluable."

Chas. Welch, F.S.A., Guildhall Library:—"Very pleased with the File, and shall be happy to recommend it."

Send for revised Catalogue (56 pages and 35 Illustrations) just issued, and see the hundreds of users of every class and profession.

Show-Rooms and Offices: CANNON HOUSE, BREAM'S-BUILDINGS, CHANCERY-LANE.
Address: "Ceres," Cannon House, Bream's-buildings, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.
Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London.
TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.
TWO PER CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES Purchased and Sold.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on Deposit, and allows Interest monthly on each completed £1.

BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.
HOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS per MONTH.

BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.
HOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS per MONTH.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

ALLEN'S SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, GLADSTONE BAGS, and HAT CASES. Very Light and Strong.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED DRESSING BAGS, in Crocodile and Morocco Leather, Silver and Ivory Fittings, from Five Guineas to Hundred.

ALLEN'S STRONG DRESS BASKETS, a large Stock, for Hall Dresses, with Fitted Trays, &c.

ALLEN'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of Registered and Patented Requisites for Travelling, post free.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 37, Strand, London (opposite the Lowther Arcade).

THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS PAPER-PAD.
(The LEADENHALL PRESS, Ltd., 50, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.)
Contains hairless paper, over which the pen slips with perfect freedom. Sixpence each. 5s. per dozen, ruled or plain.

STICKPHAST Paste *sticks.*

WM. & GEO. LAW.

COFFEE—SUGAR—TEA.

104, NEW OXFORD-STREET, W.C.

"Honest Water which ne'er left man i' the mire."
'Timon of Athens,' Act I. sc. ii.

"Johannis"

The KING of NATURAL TABLE WATERS.

Supplied under Special Warrant to Her Majesty the Queen and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
PROMOTES APPETITE. PREVENTS INDIGESTION.
Mixes equally well with Wine, Spirits, or Milk.
London Prices:—Case of 50 Bottles, 22s.; or 6s. doz. Case of 100 Half-bottles, 35s.; or 4s. 6d. doz. Case of 100 Quarter-bottles, 25s.; or 3s. 6d. doz. Delivered free. Cases and bottles free.
JOHANNIS, LIMITED, 25, Regent-street, S.W.
Springs, Zollhaus, Germany.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S
NEW BOOKS.

OLD DUTCH and FLEMISH MASTERS. The Text by John C Van Dyke, and the Notes on the Pictures by TIMOTHY COLE. Imperial 8vo. cloth elegant, 2*l.* 2*s.* Also a Limited Edition of 12 Copies, each numbered and signed, 12*l.* net.

The TAVERN of the THREE VIRTUES. From the French of St. Juirs. Illustrated with 60 Drawings by Daniel Vierge; together with a Critical Essay on the 'Art of Vierge,' by EDMUND GOSSE. Royal 4to. containing 4 Plates on Japan Silk, mounted, handsomely bound in heavy gold-stamped case, in box, 2*l.* 2*s.*

"It is a delightful volume, both from the literary and artistic point of view."—*Times.*

AN ARTIST in the HIMALAYAS. By A. D. McCormick. Illustrated with a Photogravure Frontispiece and over 100 Original Sketches made by the Author on the Journey. Cloth gilt, 16*s.*

FROISSART. By Mary Darmesteter. Translated from the French by E. FRANCES POYNTER. With 15 Full-Page Illustrations. Cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

STUDIES in the FRANCE of VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU. By Frederika MACDONALD, Author of 'The Iliad of the East,' &c. Portraits and Facsimile Letters. Demy 8vo. cloth, 12*s.*

The TWO FIRST CENTURIES of FLORENTINE HISTORY: the Republic and Parties at the Time of Dante. Vol. II. completing the work. By Professor PASQUALE VILLARI, Author of 'The Life of Savonarola,' &c. Translated by LINDA VILLARI. Illustrated. Cloth, 16*s.*

LIFE in the TUILERIES UNDER the SECOND EMPIRE, written by an Inmate of the Palace. By ANNA L. BICKNELL. Illustrated. Cloth, 12*s.*

ZIG-ZAG TRAVELS. By Charlotte Roper. 3 vols. with Frontispiece to each, paper covers, 15*s.*

ENGLISH ESSAYS from a FRENCH PEN. By J. J. Jusserand, Author of 'English Wayfaring Life,' &c. With Photogravure Frontispiece and 4 other Full-Page Illustrations. Cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

The BEST PLAYS of GEORGE CHAPMAN. Edited by William Lyon PHELPS, Instructor of English Literature at Yale College. (The New Volume of "The Mermaid Series.") Frontispiece. Cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

AT the SIGN of the GUILLOTINE: a Tale of the French Revolution. By HAROLD SPENDER. Decorated Title-Page. Cloth, 6*s.*

MARY RONALD'S CENTURY COOK BOOK. Fully illustrated. Demy 8vo. cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

INMATES of MY HOUSE and GARDEN. By Mrs. Brightwen, Author of 'Wild Nature won by Kindness,' &c. 32 Illustrations by Theo. Carreras. Cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster-square, E.C.

Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS, at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.—*Saturday, November 30, 1895.*